



EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1913.



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*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and
Housing Committee.*

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE now to present to you my Annual Report for 1913.

A Summary of the most important subjects dealt with in the following Report are:—The continuous lessening of the birth-rate. During the three years 1901 to 1903 the average birth-rate was 25 per thousand of the population. During the last three years 1911 to 1913 it was only 21·4.

There has been some compensation for the lessened number of births in the reduction of the number of deaths amongst young children.

For the years 1901 to 1903 the average rate was 128 per 1,000 births. For the last three years it was 91.

The death-rate at all ages, and from all causes, has also been reduced from 14·2 in the earlier three years to 12·7 in the latter. The difference, based upon the present population, is equal to 233 fewer deaths per annum.

During 1913 there was the lowest number of cases of Enteric Fever notified. In previous years the number of cases of that disease was very much above the average number of other Counties. The average number for the three earlier years was 102 per annum.

During the last three years the average number was 50, and during 1913 there were only 25 cases.

The condition of the house accommodation has received a large amount of attention by the Medical Officers of Health throughout the County.

The summary of the work given on page 65 mainly refers to the worst houses inspected.

31 houses were voluntarily closed and 23 voluntarily pulled down in the Rural Districts. 116 new houses were built in these districts during the year.

As a matter specially concerning the health of children, the following reference is given :—

The Tuberculosis Order under the Diseases of Animals Acts came into operation in May, 1913. Since that date 57 cows were slaughtered; 12 of these were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Udder, and 45 from Tuberculosis with Emaciation.

From enquiries made it was found that the milk given by a considerable proportion of these cows was not offered for sale.

The Order constituting part of the Administrative County a Hospital District under the Isolation Hospitals Acts, 1893 to 1901, received the approval of the Local Government Board, and came into force on the 1st of May, 1913.

In October a Hospital Committee was appointed, and since that date a suitable site has been selected in the Driffield District. Plans have been prepared for a Hospital to contain 32 beds, providing for the treatment of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever, and there is a fair prospect that the work will be begun in the very near future.

The following Local Government Board Inquiries were held in 1913 :—

Date of Inquiry. 1913.	District Council concerned.	Subject of Inquiry.	Amount of money, if any, to be borrowed £
25th Jan..	Riccall R.D.C.	Sewerage works in the Township of Barlby	780
5th Feb..	Howden R.D.C....	Provision of an Infectious Diseases Hospital	3200
11th Mar..	do.	Provision of a water supply for the Rural District of Howden	400
17th June..	Norton R.D.C.	Provision of a water supply for the Township of Leavening.....	600
22nd July..	Bridlington Town Council.....	Scheme under the Housing of the Working Classes Act for the erection of working-class dwellings	1340
22nd Sept..	do.	Authority to prepare a town planning scheme partly within the Borough of Bridlington and partly within the Bridlington Rural District.	
23rd Sept..	Beverley Rural D.C.	Complaint by the County Council <i>re</i> the provision of sufficient sewers for the Township of Elloughton with Brough.	
30th Sept..	Bridlington Town Council.....	Sewerage works, etc., in the Borough of Bridlington	6900
18th Nov..	do.	Extensicn of Isolation Hospital	1500

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MITCHELL WILSON.

Beverley,
June, 1914.

POPULATION.

The following is the estimated population in the several districts.

Districts.	Census 1911	Estimated 1913
Administrative County	154768	157066
Urban Districts.....	59878	61339
Rural Districts	94890	95727

The estimate of the population of the Administrative County at the end of June, 1913, was 157,066—an increase of 961 since the corresponding date in 1912.

During the year 1913 there was an excess of 1339 births registered over the deaths for the year, but it is necessary to take account of the migration from the rural districts, which goes on from year to year, and, therefore, a smaller number, namely 961, was added in estimating the increase of the population. The larger proportion of that increase is allotted to the Urban Districts.

The greatest increase occurred in the Hessle Urban and Sculcoates Rural Districts, in the Borough of Bridlington and in the adjoining Rural District.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1901—1910	1912	1913
Administrative County	23·5	21·6	21·2
Urban Districts	24·0	20·9	19·9
Rural Districts.....	23·8	21·8	22·0

There were 3,338 births registered last year.

The average number for each of the ten previous years was 3,527.

The birth-rate for the County in 1913 was 21·2 per 1,000; in 1912 it was 21·6.

In the Rural Districts of England and Wales in 1913 the birth-rate was 22·2.

The rate of 21·2 for 1913 in the East Riding may be compared with the average rate for the ten years 1901—1910 which was 23·5.

In the Urban Districts of the East Riding the birth-rate was 20 per 1,000, while the ten years' average was 24.

In 1913 in five of the Urban Districts the birth-rate varied from 11·6 to 17·6.

The explanation of this low birth-rate compared with the general average is doubtless due to the fact that in many of the smaller urban districts the population contains an unusually large number of middle-aged and elderly people.

In the Rural Districts the birth-rate was 22 per 1,000, while the ten years' average rate was 23·8.

During recent years the birth-rate in the Rural Districts has always exceeded that in the Urban, and last year the highest birth-rates registered in the County were in the Sherburn and the Riccall Rural Districts. In the first it was 32, and in the other it was 28 per 1,000. In the Cottingham and Norton Urban Districts the birth-rate was 26 per 1,000.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

There were 270 illegitimate children born in 1913.

During the three previous years the yearly average number was 255.

In the whole County these illegitimate births equalled 8 per cent. of all the births registered, or 1·7 per 1,000 of the total population.

The latest return on this subject which gives the figures for the whole of England and Wales, is for 1911, and shows that the illegitimate births during that year were equal to 4·2 per cent. of all the births registered, or to a rate of 1 per 1,000 of the population.

It ought, however, to be borne in mind that a 4 per cent. rate of illegitimacy where the birth-rate is 30 per 1,000 implies more illegitimacy than a 5 per cent. rate where the birth-rate is 20 per 1,000, which is about the normal rate in the East Riding.

In 5 of the Urban and in 4 of the Rural Districts the illegitimate births were equal to from 3 to 6 per cent., but in one Urban District, and in one Rural District they equalled 14 per cent.

Apart from the moral question, the returns year by year show that the deaths of illegitimate children are ^{in a} ~~nowhere~~ greater than those amongst legitimate children.

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR, COMPARED WITH THE REGISTERED BIRTHS.

Deaths among infants per 1,000 Births.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1901—1910	1912	1913
Administrative County	110	74	87
Urban Districts	114	61	95
Rural Districts	107	83	83

For the whole Administrative County the death-rate amongst children under one year of age was rather higher than in 1912.

It was 87 per thousand births, as compared with 74.

The difference is due to a higher proportion in several of the Urban Districts.

Throughout the Rural Districts the proportion was the same as in 1912, namely, 83, which was the lowest previously registered.

Compared with the ten years' average rate for the whole County, as shown in the above Table, or with the return for 1913 for the Rural Districts of England and Wales, the County returns for 1913 were considerably lower.

The higher infantile rates occurred in the following Urban Districts :—

Cottingham.....	143	Norton.....	130
Driffield	148	Pocklington	155

These were largely due to the deaths of children who prematurely born did not survive beyond a week, or others, who from debility, did not survive beyond the first month of their lives.

The deaths amongst illegitimate children in a few districts were equal to 333, 235, 200, and 176 per thousand births, as compared with a rate of 87 for the whole County.

DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1903—1912	1912		1913
		1912	1913	
Administrative County	13·5	12·29	12·7	
Urban Districts	14·2	12·39	13·8	
Rural Districts.....	13·1	12·2	12·0	

There is now received every quarter a return from the Registrar General which gives particulars of deaths which have occurred in public institutions, either in or out of the County, which require to be transferred to some other district than that in which the death occurred. These returns are forwarded to each Medical Officer of Health, who thus has the opportunity of accepting those said to be due to his District, or of refusing cases which local information can show have not been correctly transferred.

The following figures showing the death rates for the whole County, or for any Urban or Rural District, are based upon such corrected returns :

The deaths registered in 1913 were 1,999. The average yearly number of deaths for the previous ten years was 2,066.

The death rate in 1913 was 12·7 per thousand of the population, while the previous ten years average rate was ~~13·2~~.

From the Table at the beginning of this part of the report it will be seen that the death rate in the Rural Districts shows a greater reduction than that of the Urban Districts when compared with the ten years average.

The death rate in 1913 throughout the whole of England and Wales was 13·7, but the comparison of the East Riding should always be made in the death rate in what is termed the Rural Districts of England and Wales, which includes the whole population in country districts and in small towns where the population does not exceed 30,000. The death rate in these Rural Districts last year was 13·1.

The proportion of young adults is much less in our country districts than is found among the general population ; amongst these the death-rate is very low. On the other hand the proportion of old people is much higher in the East Riding than the general average for the whole country. The effect of these differences is to make the death-rate in our country districts appear very high when compared with that of the whole country.

In the Registrar General's report an additional return is now given. It is the death rate for all the districts when corrected for the differences in the composition of the population. For example :—

East Riding.	1913.	
	Crude Death Rate.	Standardized Death Rate.
Administrative County	12·7	11·0
Urban Districts	13·8	12·0
Rural Districts.....	12·0	10·3

A similar correction can be made in the Urban and Rural Sanitary Districts, and the necessary figures for making that correction have been supplied to each of the Medical Officers of Health ; the Crude and the "Standardized" death-rates for each Sanitary District are given in Table IV.

141 deaths were registered after a Coroner's Inquest was held.

In 85 of these the cause of death was returned as due to Natural Causes, 34 from some form of Heart Disease, and 46 were the result of some Accident, including 22 cases of Drowning.

Amongst the 141 cases certified by a Coroner, there were 8 deaths of infants under one year.

PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

There were last year 65 deaths from infectious diseases, compared with 69 deaths in 1912. The list includes:—

Measles	12 deaths
Whooping Cough	11 ,,
Scarlet Fever.....	4 ,,
Diphtheria	9 ,,
Enteric Fever	3 ,,
Puerperal Fever	0 ,,
Diarrhoea under 2 years of age.....	26 ,,

The following Table shows the comparison in 1913 with the average rate for the previous 10 years:—

	Rate per 100,000 of the population 1913.	Average of the 10 years 1901-10.
Measles	7·5	9·4
Whooping Cough.....	6·9	16·7
Scarlet Fever	2·5	4·2
Diphtheria	5·6	16·7
Enteric Fever	1·8	9·9
Puerperal Fever	—	2·5
Diarrhoea under 2 years.	25·8	—

The above Table shows that there were more deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough than all those caused by Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Enteric Fever.

It is difficult to induce the public to realise this fact, otherwise far more care would be taken in dealing with persons ill with Measles and Whooping Cough as being two of the most dangerous infectious diseases.

Cases of infantile diarrhoea are believed to be due to some organism—hence the deaths from that disease are included in

the above Table of the Principal Epidemic Diseases, and it will be seen that these deaths from Diarrhoea far outnumber any of the others on the list.

Prevalence of, and Control over Acute Infectious Diseases.

TABLE I.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year
1913.

Notifiable Diseases.	Adminis- trative County.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Cases removed to Hospital.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).....	149	55	94	32
Erysipelas.....	81	37	44	..
Scarlet Fever	251	67	184	80
Enteric Fever	25	3	22	1
Puerperal Fever	4	1	3	..
Continued Fever .....	..	..	..	..
Measles	77	..	77	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	1	1	..
Small-Pox .....	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	4	3	1	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	181	77	104	..
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	99	31	68	..
Total.....	873	275	598	113

In February, 1913, all cases of Tuberculosis were made compulsorily notifiable.

Previously cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, or Phthisis, only, had been notified.

In September, cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, and of Acute Poliomyelitis were also added to the list of diseases to be notified.

In the Rural Districts of Driffield and Pocklington, cases of Measles have also been made compulsorily notifiable during part of 1913.

The total number of all cases notified last year was 873, but owing to these recent additions to the list a comparison cannot be made with the total number of cases notified in previous years.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of persons attacked with Scarlet Fever in 1913 was 243, equal to :—

In the Administrative County....	1·5	per 1,000 of the population.
In the Urban Districts	1·09	do. do.
In the Rural Districts	1·83	do. do.
In the Bridlington Borough.....	3·2	do. do.
In the Bridlington Rural District .	3·3	do. do.
In the Patrington Rural District..	5·3	do. do.
In the Sherburn Rural District ..	6·5	do. do.

The large majority of the cases occurred in the Rural Districts.

The average number notified in each of the five previous years was 363.

Bridlington Borough.—“45 cases were notified; 43, or 95 per cent., were removed for treatment to the Isolation Hospital.”

Bridlington Rural District.—“There were 24 cases notified; 11 were removed to the Fever Hospital in Bridlington.”

Escrick Rural District.—“5 cases were notified in three houses. All were removed to the Fever Hospital at York.”

Howden Rural District.—“25 cases were notified. These occurred in 12 separate parishes.

Several of the cases were only seen when peeling and then notified.

Owing to the great carelessness of parents and neighbours visiting each other before the nature of the complaint was known no doubt was one of the means of keeping up the infection.

All the cases recovered."

Norton Rural District.—“16 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. All the cases recovered.

In considering the sources of infection from persons suffering from Scarlet Fever far more concern is now taken by members of the medical profession to note the absence of any discharge from the throat, nose, or ears of the patient, in preference to concentrating upon the presence or absence of peeling of the skin.”

Patrington Rural District.—“There were 41 cases notified. The majority occurred in the village of Roos.”

Pocklington Rural District.—“18 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. The larger proportion of these occurred in one village. At present there is no hospital for their isolation.”

Riccall Rural District.—“Five cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in the village of Barlby. Four of the cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital. One of the cases was a boy attending Barlby School, and a few days later the master of his class was also attacked.”

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of persons attacked with Diphtheria during 1913 was 143 equal to :—

In the Administrative County ..	0·91	per 1,000 of the population.
In the Hornsea Urban District ..	6·0	„ „ „
In the Escrick Rural District ..	4·4	„ „ „
In the Howden Rural District ..	2·2	„ „ „

The average number of cases for the five previous years was 274.

For the whole Administrative County, and in both the Urban and the Rural Districts, the attacks of Diphtheria were equal to 0·91 per thousand of the population.

Beverley Borough.—“There were 12 cases notified. These occurred in 10 households, and 9 of them were in children attending elementary schools.”

Driffield Urban District.—“There were 5 cases of Diphtheria notified, compared with 58 cases in the previous year.”

Hornsea Urban District.—“There were 20 cases of Diphtheria notified last year.

That disease first occurred in the previous year, and since then one or two cases have been reported every month until the 17th of October, when the epidemic ceased.

Nearly the whole of the cases occurred amongst school children.

An endeavour was made in the early part of the year to control the outbreak by closing the Day and Sunday Schools for a month, but still fresh cases occurred.

We hoped that the Summer holidays would finally put an end to the trouble, but as soon as the schools re-assembled other cases were reported.

On consulting with the County Medical Officer it was agreed that every suspicious case of sore throat should be swabbed.

There is no doubt that we had some Diphtheria “Carriers” amongst the children, that is children who had the bacillus of Diphtheria in their throats but no other symptoms of the disease.

No child was allowed to return to school until the bacteriological examination proved that it was free from infection.

Anti-Diphtheria serum was used in all the cases.

All the cases recovered.”

Dr. Johns makes an interesting note that, believing that the house-fly is a diligent “carrier” of the disease, he tried the experiment of killing practically every fly in the patient’s house. That was done by floating a small piece of bread upon a mixture of Formalin and Milk on plates throughout the house.

Norton Urban District.—“Most of the cases of Diphtheria were children from the Catholic School at Malton, where there had been an outbreak of that disease.”

Pocklington Urban District.—“A supply of Diphtheria antitoxin is kept by the Medical Officer of Health, which is available for the cases of medical practitioners in the District.”

Beverley Rural District.—“Seven cases of Diphtheria were notified. Five were non-verified; one case was positive, and another negative.

Bacteriological examination is the only means of providing anything like an accurate basis on which to form statistics of this infectious disease. It is not absolutely infallible, but at the same time it affords a standard for a working hypothesis which cannot be obtained by any other method.

I would again draw attention to the fact that all expenses of such examination are defrayed by your Council and the County Council, and that while little trouble is involved, the advantage of the knowledge gained is of immense value to all concerned.”

Driffield Rural District.—“Nine cases were notified. Two children, aged one year and another 7 months, died.

A considerable number of swabs from diphtheria patients were sent for bacteriological examination.”

Dr. Sanctuary reports “It is interesting in this connection to note that one particular case of Diphtheria is accountable for 10 of these examinations. Eight were positive, and two negative. The patient was a man of 34 years of age. He was taken ill early in August, and his throat was not pronounced free from disease until November 3rd I saw him on August 11th. He was then downstairs eating his dinner apparently well, but he was evidently a “carrier.”

Escrick Rural District.—“26 cases were notified in four villages.

The largest outbreak was in the village of Heslington. The epidemic there was traceable to some children from a house in a thickly populated row of cottages attending school whilst suffering from the disease. The mother thought they had merely sore throats, and consequently had not had a doctor.

On my visit I found the mother ill in bed with Diphtheria.

I was unable to trace the source of the infection to that family.

An immediate endeavour was made to detect any possible cases who had not been notified, and the medical practitioners assisted by obtaining swabs from all who had been in contact with other patients.

A supply of antitoxin was also given to the medical men.

Nine of the cases were removed to the Hospital.

By means of these precautions what might have been a severe and extensive epidemic was speedily cut short.

All the infected houses, where suspected cases were said to exist, were visited, and where necessary they were disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector.

In all cases formalin was used."

Howden Rural District.—"34 cases were notified. One case died.

The cases occurred in 14 separate houses, in 7 separate parishes.

The most serious outbreak occurred in Howden.

Four patients attended a private boarding and day school, where it was suspected that the infection was conveyed by a scholar, who, after a visit to Hull, suffered from a sore throat. Three of the patients were removed to the Hospital; the other was taken home before the disease was actually recognised.

In addition to the disinfection of the rooms, etc., swabs were taken from all the rest of the inmates in the house, but no other cases occurred there.

A family of five from another village were all removed to the Infectious Hospital. Four cases of Diphtheria occurred amongst them, while the fifth was isolated for a time. They were detained until at least two swabs proved that everyone was free from infection.

No other cases occurred in the village on their return home.

When several cases of sore throat occur in any school an endeavour is made to take swabs from those affected, and so take the earliest means of testing whether there is any indication of Diphtheria amongst them."

ENTERIC FEVER.

The number of persons attacked with Enteric Fever during 1913 was 25, equal to :—

In the Administrative County ..	·159	per 1,000 of the population.
In the Urban Districts	·048	do. do.
In the Rural Districts.....	·230	do. do.

In 1913, 3 cases were reported from Urban Districts, but no deaths occurred; and 22 from Rural Districts, with three deaths.

The average number of cases notified in each of the previous years was 68; and in each of the 10 previous years 83.

There were only three cases notified from all the Urban Districts last year, so that the proportion of people attacked in the Rural Districts was nearly five times greater than amongst those of the Urban.

Beverley Borough.—“No case of this disease was notified during the year.

This is the first time that this has been recorded.”

Hessle Urban District.—“A case of Enteric Fever was notified in January. The case was notified soon after the patient returned from school at a distance.”

Withernsea Urban District.—“Two cases of Enteric Fever occurred in the last quarter of the year. They were in no way connected. Each of them was treated at home, and careful precautions were taken in the disinfection of the excreta.”

Beverley Rural District.—“Five cases were notified. Only two actually belonged to the district. Of the others, one occurred at the Asylum, and two were, I believe, infected outside the area. No second case followed from any of those notified.”

Driffield Rural District.—“Four cases of Enteric Fever were notified during 1913. None of these were directly traceable to a contaminated water supply.

Two of the cases died.”

Howden Rural District.—“There were five cases of Enteric Fever reported from several districts.

Two of the patients used water from the River Ouse as their principal water supply.

In a third case the pump water in use was found to be grossly polluted.

The source of the infection of the remaining two cases it was impossible to detect.”

Patrington Rural District.—“There were three cases of Enteric Fever; two of these occurred in a house which was rented by the Sculcoates Board of Guardians to use as a temporary sanatorium.

The water supply, sanitary arrangements, and means of disposing of the sewage were unsatisfactory, and it is probable that the infection was introduced there by one of the patients who was supposed to be suffering from tuberculosis.

A further outbreak of Enteric Fever in the early part of the present year caused a further investigation to be made of the sanitary condition of the premises.

This was found so unsatisfactory that the whole of the patients were removed and the premises closed.”

Pocklington Rural District.—There were four cases of Enteric Fever, all in separate villages. One was clearly imported from an outside district.”

MEASLES.

In 1913 cases of Measles were prevalent in several of the Sanitary Districts but not to the same serious extent as in 1912.

There were 12 deaths caused by Measles, 7 were among children under five years of age, 4 were between the ages of five and fifteen, and one was of an adult over 25 years of age. The 77 cases of Measles notified were but a few compared with the cases reported by the teachers from the schools. Last year these school cases were about 450.

Pocklington Urban District.—“In January and February there was a considerable number of cases of Measles. The type of the disease was a severe one, and four deaths occurred from that disease.

Bridlington Rural District.—“Cases of Measles are amongst the compulsorily notifiable diseases, and 70 cases were notified.

There was one fatal case.”

Driffield Rural District.—“Measles have been made notifiable since the 17th May, 1913. Since that date printed circulars of instructions have been forwarded to the person in charge of each case of Measles, and care will be taken as far as possible to interview the parents personally, and that stress is laid on the necessity of lessening the chance of some fatal disease of the lungs occurring by keeping the children in warm rooms until the disease has passed.”

Howden Rural District.—“Cases of Measles were very numerous during the first six months of the year.

One child died.

It was considered necessary to close six schools owing to outbreaks of that disease.”

Pocklington Rural District.—“Cases of Measles were very prevalent in the earlier part of the year, and it was considered desirable to close eight schools, with a view of preventing a further spread of the disease.”

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 10 deaths caused by Whooping Cough. 4 occurred in the Urban Districts and 6 in the Rural Districts.

Of the 10 deaths, 4 were of children under 1 year of age, and 6 between the ages of 1 and 2 years.

295 cases of this disease were reported from the elementary schools.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Beverley Borough.—“3 cases were notified. There was one fatal case; another has recovered without the disease leaving any permanent effects.

The third is still under treatment.”

VACCINATION.

Bridlington Borough.—“I need only draw your attention to the ever decreasing number of children vaccinated, and the increasing number of conscientious objectors.

I trust we may not be visited by an epidemic of Small-Pox.

It is only the great labour of following up contracts that has prevented serious outbreaks throughout England.”

SPECIAL REPORTS, AND SCHOOLS CLOSED.

18 Schools were closed owing to Measles.

4	„	„	„	Whooping Cough.
3	„	„	„	Diphtheria.
2	„	„	„	Sore Throats.
1	School was closed		„	Scarlet Fever.

On considering the necessity for closing a school, the question is considered and the decision is very frequently agreed upon between the Local Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer.

Before it is decided to close any school returns are received week by week from the Teachers giving the number of absentees owing to illness from any infectious disease.

It was agreed to close 28 schools in 1913, the great majority owing to outbreaks of Measles. That return compares favourably with the figures for 1912, which showed that it was found necessary to close 65 schools.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following table shows the cases for which a bacteriological examination was made in 1913:—

	Number of cases examined.	Results of Examination.	
		Positive.	Negative.
Diphtheria	614 cases	168	446
Enteric Fever	35 ,,	11	24
Phthisis	200 ,,	48	152
Water	29 samples.		
Milk (for Tubercl.).....	8 ,,	—	8
Fluid taken from Gland for Tubercl.	1 case	—	1
Total	887		

The number of Bacteriological examinations made in 1913 was 207 less than in the previous year. There was a decrease of 198 in the number of cases of Diphtheria, but an increase of 6 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. There were 30 fewer samples of water examined.

Of the water samples bacteriologically examined, 9 were reported to be good, 10 to be bad, and 10 to be suspicious.

Methods of dealing with Infectious Diseases ; Isolation Hospital Accommodation, its Sufficiency, Disinfection.

The following are the number and percentage of cases of enteric fever, scarlet fever, and diphtheria notified from several Districts which were isolated in any hospital available in 1913 :—

District.	No. of cases notified.	No. of cases removed to hospital.	No. of cases Hospital.	Per cent.
Bridlington Borough....	49	43	87	
Hessle Urban	6	3	50	
Hornsea Urban	22	3	13	
Bridlington Rural	28	12	42	
Escricks Rural.....	33	14	42	
Howden Rural	63	27	42	
Riccall Rural	5	4	80	
Sculcoates Rural	14	4	28	

The Order constituting part of the Administrative County a Hospital District under the Isolation Hospitals Acts, 1893 and 1901, and prescribing the constitution of the Hospital Committee was approved with slight alterations by the Local Government Board. The Order came into force on the 1st August, 1913. The following Sanitary Districts are included in the Order :—

Driffield Urban	Beverley Rural
Filey Urban	Driffield Rural
Hessle Urban	Escricks Rural
Hornsea Urban	Norton Rural
Norton Urban	Patrington Rural
Pocklington Urban	Pocklington Rural
Withernsea Urban	Sherburn Rural
	Skirlaugh Rural

The Hospital Committee was formed in October and inquiries for a suitable site for a hospital were made. One of 6 acres has been purchased at Driffield. Plans have been prepared for the erection of suitable hospital buildings containing 32 beds in three separate blocks in which will be treated cases

of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever. The plans include all necessary Administrative, Laundry, Disinfection and other buildings and now wait the formal sanction of the Local Government Board.

A Local Government Board Inquiry was held in February to consider the proposal of the Howden Rural District Council to borrow £3,200 for the purpose of providing a hospital for the treatment of infectious disease. The Board approved the plans and site. Up to the end of 1913 the building had not been begun.

An Inquiry was held at Bridlington in November. The Council of the Borough asked for power to borrow £1,500 for the extension of their Isolation Hospital. The work was to provide 10 additional beds in a new block, a new discharging block and also an enlargement of the Administrative block.

Bridlington Borough.—“During the year 63 patients were treated in the Sanatorium. 45 were admitted from the Borough, and 18 from the Rural District.

There were 60 cases of Scarlet Fever, and 5 of Diphtheria.

There were 2 deaths amongst the 63 patients: one due to Septic Scarlatina, and the other from Laryngeal Diphtheria.

I am glad that the necessary extensions at the Sanatorium will soon be completed, as during the past year the work has been carried on there under difficulties. At times there were as many as 16 or 17 cases of Scarlatina in at the same time, and to lessen the overcrowding, the Observation Wards had to be used.”

Cottingham Urban District.—“The Local Authority have entered into an agreement with the Corporation of the City of Kingston-upon-Hull to take any cases of infectious disease that may occur in this District, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.”

Hornsea Urban District.—“The disinfection of dwellings after cases of infectious disease is efficiently carried out. This takes place after cases of Tuberculosis and Cancer as well as cases of other disease.”

Pocklington Urban District.—“There is no Isolation Hospital yet in the District, but the Hospital Committee of the East Riding County Council have obtained a site, and it is hoped that a Hospital will be provided in the very near future.

The Sanitary Inspector disinfects all premises after infectious disease, spraying with a strong solution of “Izal,” and using the same disinfectant for the soaking of clothes.

He disinfected three dwelling-houses where cases of Phthisis had occurred last year.”

Beverley Rural District.—“Practically every case notified is visited by your Medical Officer.

Disinfection is carried out when necessary. Formalin Lamps, and a “Thresh” moveable disinfecter are employed.”

Bridlington Rural District.—“27 cases of infectious disease were notified—11 of Scarlet Fever, and 1 of Diphtheria—were treated in the Hospital belonging to the Bridlington Corporation.

The Medical Officer of Health adds “The accommodation for isolation and treatment of infectious diseases is scanty and dear.”

“Judging by your expenditure for 1913 you will very soon have spent enough to build an isolation hospital for the District. I cannot do better than repeat the recommendation in my previous annual report to build a modest place for the reception of cases of Small Pox, and alternatively for Tuberculosis. Scarcely a third of our children are vaccinated, and very few individuals are re-vaccinated, hence there will be a striking need for this accommodation one of these days.”

Escrick Rural District.—“As far as possible, and unless there are special circumstances prevailing, cases of infectious disease are removed to the York Fever Hospital as they occur.

The rooms, and when necessary, schools, are thoroughly stoved with Formalin.

The bedding, clothing, etc., are removed under the supervision of the Inspector to the York disinfecting station.

Swabs and bacteriological specimens are sent for examination to the Clinical Research Association.

Antitoxin is also supplied free on request to the medical practitioners."

Howden Rural District.—“27 cases of infectious disease were treated in the Isolation Hospital last year—19 Diphtheria, 7 Scarlet Fever, and 1 Enteric Fever. No death occurred.

Before a Diphtheria patient was discharged three negative swabs were obtained. There were no return cases.

The Rural District Council agreed to provide a new Isolation Hospital, and three acres of land were purchased about a mile from the town.

A Local Government Board Inquiry was held to consider application to obtain a loan for £3,500 for the Hospital.

The plans were passed, and building operations are expected to commence shortly.”

Pocklington Rural District.—“I am glad to see that the Council has now made Measles a notifiable disease.”

Riccall Rural District.—“Cases of general infectious disease are admitted to the Selby Joint Isolation Hospital.

The Riccall Rural District Council pay the fee of two guineas a week for each case.

Early cases of phthisis are also admitted at a charge of £1 1s. Od. a week.”

Sculcoates Rural District.—“When a case of infectious disease is notified a visit is made to the house to investigate and endeavour to trace the origin of the illness. Instructions are also given to prevent its spread.

There is no Hospital within this District, but four cases of Scarlet Fever were last year removed to the Infectious Hospital belonging to the City of Hull.”

Means for Preventing Mortality in Child-Birth and in Infancy.

There were only 19 midwives on the register in 1913, and five of these did not practise on their own account.

The 14 attended 288 confinements, or 8·6 per cent. of the total number of births for the year.

One midwife attended nearly one-half of the cases, five others attended rather over 40 per cent., so that the remainder amongst them attended but a very few cases.

There are striking differences in the amount of the work done by midwives throughout this District, e.g., in the Borough of Beverley midwives attended last year two-thirds of the confinements, whereas in the Borough of Bridlington no confinement was attended by a midwife on her own account.

In nine of the Urban, and in six of the 12 Rural Districts, there are no registered midwives in practice.

The midwives reported that they had sent for medical help on 18 occasions, for the following reasons :—

Difficult Labour.....	6 cases
Adherent Peronta	2 ,,
Ruptured Perineum	3 ,,
Inflammation of the Child's Eyes ..	1 case
Death of the Child	1 ,,
Premature Birth	3 cases
Feebleness of the Child	2 ,,

There were three still-born children, and three children died from premature birth.

The name of Midwife No. 17,318 was last year struck off the register, owing to her neglect to carry out the regulations of the Central Midwives Board.

The Public Health and Housing Committee at their meeting on the 6th October, 1913, decided "That, having regard to the fact that in the East Riding of Yorkshire the mortality amongst young children had considerably decreased, especially

during the past six years, this Committee cannot see their way to recommend the County Council to adopt the Notification of Births Act, 1907."

Beverley Borough.—The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted in Beverley.

During the year 313 births were notified, and 293 of these were visited by the Health Visitor.

The average number of visits was about 10 for each case.

Bridlington Rural District.—“I much regret you are not adopting the Notification of Births Act, and the appointment of a female Health Visitor to act as a School Nurse, and Assistant Sanitary Inspector. She would have been of the greatest service to you in our scattered and sparsely-populated District.”

"PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS;
Number of Cases Notified; what action taken in respect of
known cases and of deaths.

AMOUNT OF HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION for Cases of Pulmonary
Tuberculosis in Infirmarys and elsewhere, for advanced and
for earlier cases of the disease."

PHTHISIS.

Death-Rates.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1901—1910	1912	1913
Administrative County	0·86	·76	·64
Urban Districts	1·1	·87	·71
Rural Districts.....	0·7	·69	·60

	DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.	Average during the 10 years 1901-10
Administrative County	103	..... 130·9
Urban Districts	44	..... 62·6
Rural Districts	59	..... 68·3

DEATHS FROM OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

	Average during the 10 years 1901-10
Administrative County	59 45·8
Urban Districts	23 22·2
Rural Districts	36 23·6

During the 12 months 181 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 99 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified.

The following were the ages of the persons notified :—

	Under 1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65
Urban Districts—	1					
Pulmonary	5	10	22	33	7	..
Non-Pulmonary ..	2	7	9	7	7	.. 1
Rural Districts—						
Pulmonary	3	12	29	34	19	7
Non-Pulmonary ..	9	3	27	14	12	5 1

From February, 1913, all cases of tuberculosis have been notified. The number of cases of tuberculosis of the lungs, also known as phthisis or pulmonary tuberculosis returned during the year were 181. In 1912 there were 209 cases.

In 1913 there were 103 deaths caused by pulmonary tuberculosis, whilst the average yearly number for the 10 years, 1901 to 1910 was 131.

There were 99 cases of Other forms of tuberculosis notified. 59 deaths were registered in this group. The 10 years average number was 45 deaths, whilst in 1912 there were only 36. There was therefore a considerable increase in the number of deaths from these other forms of tuberculosis in 1913. One half of these deaths occurred amongst children under five years of age.

The increase may be due to the notification of all such cases for the first time and to the work of the School Medical Inspectors in detecting early cases amongst children, and in the discovery of unsuspected cases. It is probable that some of the cases have been more carefully diagnosed and also more carefully certified after death.

In May, Dr. Thornley was appointed Tuberculosis Officer. Endeavours have since been made to obtain a suitable site for a Sanatorium.

A Tuberculosis Dispensary has been provided in the Town of Beverley. It was opened in the early part of October, 1913.

The following are copies of the reports made to the Public Health and Housing Committee by Dr. Thornley on his work up to the end of 1913 :—

I beg to submit a report of the work done by me since taking up my duties as Tuberculosis Officer for the East Riding of Yorkshire on the 1st June, 1913.

My work so far has mainly been in connection with the Insurance Committee; 36 persons have been in receipt of sanatorium benefit during the four months ending the 30th September, 1913. Of these, 23 were male patients and 13 were female.

The cases have been dealt with as follows :—

Sanatorium Treatment.....	23
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Domiciliary Treatment	13
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Twenty-one of those receiving Institutional treatment were at Withernsea, 1 at Aysgarth in the North Riding, and 1 at Fritton in Norfolk.

The Sanatorium at Withernsea is regularly visited by me to consult with the Medical Superintendent, and I thus have an opportunity of advising as to the discharge of any patient or the extension of the period of treatment.

I have also seen, in consultation with their Medical Attendant, 11 uninsured persons suffering from Tuberculosis, but without Sanatorium beds I am unable to deal with these cases properly.

I have, in conjunction with the County Medical Officer of Health, reported to the Committee on suitable districts in the County area for a Sanatorium.

Until a Sanatorium is provided, and with it, a Hospital Section for the care and treatment of advanced cases, very little good can be done in the direction of minimising or eventually, it is to be hoped, stamping out the disease in the County.

The after histories of the few cases that we have so far dealt with who make no progress in the Sanatorium, and are in consequence discharged to their own homes, have been extremely unsatisfactory. The returned cases are a positive source of danger to the other inmates of the house, especially the children.

It is almost impossible for a mother or wife having the household duties to perform, which may include the care of children, to look properly after an advanced case of consumption, and at the same time take careful precautions to prevent the risk of infection to herself or others. More than this, the dual work of nursing and housewifery, coupled with the mental worry, may lower her own resistance to such an extent as to render her unable to withstand the infection. In many cottages there is not sufficient bedroom accommodation to isolate the patient without causing bad overcrowding, which is in itself a powerful contributing factor in the causation of the disease.

I have not yet been able to commence Dispensary treatment owing to the want of suitable premises. Several existing dwellings were seen, but as not one was suitable it has been thought advisable to lease a plot of ground and erect thereon a temporary building.

This plan also does away with the natural objection to the conversion of a dwelling place into a special department for persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

An excellent site has been chosen in the centre of the town, and if it can be obtained, the Dispensary could be occupied and in use directly it is finished, for I have everything ready for its equipment in the way of apparatus, etc.

I should like to mention in conclusion that I have called on all the District Medical Officers of Health in the Administrative area of the County, all of whom, together with the general practitioners with whom I have been in contact professionally, have met me with every courtesy and assistance in their power.

(Signed) R. L. THORNLEY.

County Hall, Beverley,
3rd October, 1913.

Since my last quarterly Report 13 applications have been received from persons entitled to Sanatorium Benefit under the National Insurance Act. Twelve of these were cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and one non-pulmonary.

The cases have been dealt with as follows :—

Sanatorium treatment.....	8
Domiciliary treatment	4
Referred to the Hull Insurance Committee.	1

All cases receiving Institutional Treatment are now treated at Withernsea, where 12 beds are reserved by the East Riding Insurance Committee ; 8 being for male patients, and 4 for female patients.

Although I have been able (since taking up my duties) to deal with all the male applicants, in whom the disease was not too far advanced, the same cannot be said for the female applicants, for the 4 female beds have been fully occupied all the time, and we were compelled to take another bed in the Sanatorium for some months.

The Dispensary will probably be built and equipped by the end of this month. The site chosen is an excellent one, and could hardly be more suitable, being close to the County Hall.

I have seen 6 cases of Tuberculosis in uninsured persons, and one male patient has been sent to Fritton Sanatorium in Norfolk. I have also advised the removal of another patient to a Workhouse Infirmary to prevent infection of the household, owing to the fact that there is no other provision for cases of advanced disease. I regret however that the patient discharged herself against the advice of the Medical Officer and returned to her home.

(Signed) R. THORNLEY.

County Hall,
Beverley,
15th January, 1914.

Beverley Borough.—“During the year the following notifications of cases of Tuberculosis were received :—

Tuberculosis of the Lungs 17 cases

Other Forms of Tuberculosis 17 cases

15 deaths were caused by Tuberculosis of the Lungs, and 3 deaths from Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

All cases of Tuberculosis, except those which occurred in public institutions, were enquired into by the Health Visitor, who paid 197 visits to them.

The Tuberculosis Officer appointed by the East Riding County Council and the East Riding Insurance Committee has been consulted with regard to each case notified.

A Tuberculosis Dispensary has recently been fitted up and opened in Beverley.

The Inspector of Nuisances for the Borough has disinfected 12 houses after cases of Tuberculosis.

A disinfectant is supplied for the purpose of treating the sputum.

The Town Council has given authority for the supply of sputum cups and other necessary articles.

The Town Council paid for the treatment of a patient at the Withernsea Sanatorium for a period of 21 weeks.”

Bridlington Borough.—“I received 22 notifications relating to the above disease; 16 were cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 6 of other forms of Tuberculosis.

There were 13 deaths during the year; 9 were due to Pulmonary, and 4 to other forms of Tuberculosis.

Five patients from this District were admitted into the Withernsea Sanatorium.

The cases notified were visited by me, and the necessary instructions given.

Disinfection of the premises was carried out after a death from Phthisis.”

Cottingham Urban District.—“There were 12 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified. Two of these died. Seven

are progressing favourably at their own homes. One is a severe case requiring very great care and attention.

Two of the cases of incipient Phthisis were sent to a temporary sanatorium, where they received the tuberculin treatment, lived in open air life, were fed on the very best and nourishing food, and I can say with very satisfactory results.

Both children are considered to be in good health, and have returned to their homes."

Driffield Urban District.—"Five cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 2 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified.

There were 7 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year, but 4 of these fatal cases were not notified."

Hessle Urban District.—"There were 8 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified, amongst whom there were three deaths.

There were also three deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis, but none of these three were notified."

Hornsea Urban District.—"Six cases of Tuberculosis were notified. Four of these were of the lungs. Two of the six cases died. Two of the cases were sent for treatment to a sanatorium."

Norton Urban District.—"Three deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 3 from Tuberculous Meningitis." No cases of Tuberculosis were notified.

Pocklington Urban District.—"There is at present no sanatorium for the treatment of cases of Tuberculosis, and it is not uncommon to see the person suffering from the disease living in the same room as the other inmates, and a separate bedroom for the sufferer is the exception rather than the rule."

Withernsea Urban District.—"Of the seven cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified only one, or at the most two, can be said to have been contracted while the persons were residing at Withernsea. Five certainly contracted the disease before they came.

In two of the three deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis the persons were amongst those who came to reside here on account of a broken-down condition of health, which was really the disease in its early stages."

Beverley Rural District.—"Eleven cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and 10 of other forms of Tuberculosis.

Of the four Pulmonary cases submitted for bacteriological examination three were reported as positive and one negative.

In several cases the diagnosis was unfortunately too obvious to need any verification.

Eleven deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but it is too well known that many cases are very far advanced before they seek medical advice.

After death all premises are disinfected."

Bridlington Rural District.—"During last year I received notifications of 11 cases of Tuberculosis—7 Pulmonary and 4 other than Pulmonary. One of these was an inmate of an Asylum for the insane. Of the remainder, only 3 received any form of institutional treatment, and only for short periods of time. Six deaths were caused by Pulmonary Tuberculosis."

Driffield Rural District.—"14 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, amongst whom there were 6 deaths; and 9 of other forms of Tuberculosis, with 5 deaths."

Escrick Rural District.—"5 cases were notified. 3 were of the pulmonary type, and 2 of other forms.

One was reported in a patient at the York County Hospital, 2 from the Medical Inspector of School Children, and 2 others were from the East Riding Asylum."

Howden Rural District.—"29 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 8 of other forms of Tuberculosis, were notified.

Each house was visited, and precautions were advised or printed instructions left, both for the good of the patient and the prevention of the disease.

Five were allowed sanatorium benefit under the National Insurance Act.

Until all those suffering from Tuberculosis can be isolated we cannot expect more than a diminution of the cases notified, and this will be in proportion to the number isolated.

Twelve deaths were caused by Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 from other forms of Tuberculosis.

The County Council has a Dispensary at Beverley for the treatment of Tuberculous diseases, but this is too far from this district to be of any advantage.

Either on the removal of the patient, or after death, their sleeping or sitting rooms have been disinfected.

I would suggest that spitting flasks be provided by the Council for those cases not coming under the benefits of the Insurance Act."

Norton Rural District.—"17 cases of Tuberculosis were notified. Eight were Pulmonary cases, and 9 Other Forms.

Seven deaths occurred amongst the Pulmonary cases, and 5 amongst the others.

There is very urgent need for the isolation of all consumptives.

When the disease is once established treatment has given very poor results.

The advantages of pure air, and a healthy locality, are undone in so many cases because the housing is not good.

The mortality from the disease has greatly lessened during the last 70 years. To go further we must have more efficient isolation."

Patrington Rural District.—"One case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 12 of Other Forms were notified to me during the year.

A considerable number of cases of Phthisis were treated in the building at Skeffling hired by the Sculcoates Board of Guardians as a temporary sanatorium.

No notification of these cases was received by me.

The great majority of the 12 cases of Other Forms of Tuberculosis were in children, and while there may be a

possible doubt as to the origin of Pulmonary disease being caused by milk "There is grave reason to suspect that such complaints as tuberculous joints, glands, bowel trouble, etc., are due to the use of milk from tubercular cows."

"Children more readily develop these diseases than adults, and especially the form known as bowel consumption—hence the urgent need for a better housing of milk cows."

Pocklington Rural District.—"Fourteen cases of Tuberculosis were notified. Eight were cases of the Pulmonary form, and 6 Other Forms.

There were 10 deaths from all forms of that disease.

Six of the children were attacked with Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis,

In many instances they occupied the same living and sleeping room as other children in the house.

They are nursed under very disadvantageous conditions, both for the patient and the others, and as the nourishment they get in many cases is scanty and unsuitable, their prospects of recovery are practically nil.

The want of a Sanatorium is a condition of affairs which calls for urgent and immediate action."

Skirlaugh Rural District.—"There were three deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 10 deaths from Other Forms."

The Medical Officer of Health reports that 6 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified but only 4 of Other Forms, so that in 6 parishes deaths from Tuberculosis occurred, but there were no notifications."

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Respiratory Diseases Death-Rates.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1901—1910	1911	1912	1913
Administrative County	1·7	1·7	1·57	1·51
Urban Districts	1·9	1·8	1·59	1·82
Rural Districts.....	1·6	1·6	1·53	1·31

1913 was a favourable year for persons suffering from ordinary diseases of the chest. Deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia were both in a higher percentage amongst persons living in towns than in the country districts. Where the death-rate is much above the average the excess is due to deaths amongst infants and amongst aged people, especially the latter.

CANCER.

Cancer Death-Rates.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1901—1910	1911	1912	1913
Administrative County	0·94	0·94	1·16	1·08
Urban Districts	1·06	1·08	1·18	1·30
Rural Districts.....	0·83	0·85	1·14	0·95

171 deaths from all forms of cancer occurred in 1913. That number was 9 less than occurred in 1912, but the average yearly number for the past 10 years was 145.

"PHYSICAL FEATURES and general character of the district, and general conditions of its population, chief occupations of the inhabitants, and the influence of any particular occupation on the public health."

The East Riding may very briefly be described as consisting of two large comparatively level plains, one on the South-East side, and the other on the West, with a middle portion of elevated land.

At the extreme West side the geological condition is that of the low lying Vale of York. It consists of deposits of recent formation of boulder clay, with beds of sand and gravel overlying the Keuper sandstone beds of the Trias formation.

As regards the water supply of this Western portion many deep borings have been made into the sandstone, but the water obtained is very unsatisfactory for ordinary domestic use ; it contains considerable traces of iron, and is charged with saline and old organic matters.

At the North-Western or Norton part of the County there are found the sandstone and limestone rocks of the Lower and Middle Oolites. From these, water of good quality is obtained.

The chalk forms the elevated ground or Wolds of the East Riding. That formation is found on the North-East portion of the County, forming the well-known cliffs of Flamborough, it continues in a Westerly direction to Thorpe and Acklan, and then changes direction to the South, and continues to Ferriby and Hessle on the Humber.

The extent of the chalk in the County is estimated to be 376 square miles, but probably over only two-thirds of that extent is it pervious to the rainfall. The chalk is estimated to be 1,300 feet in thickness. Throughout a large part of the East Riding the main source of the water supply is from the chalk. The highest point on the Wolds is 800 feet.

On its Northern and Western boundaries there are numerous springs of pure water flowing from the chalk owing to underlying impervious beds of clay.

The quantity of water passing from the springs in one parish has been gauged for several years. During 1913 the least daily flow was in December ; it was equal to 996,300 gallons. In February it amounted to 5,780,700 gallons.

A few of these springs are being used as sources of water supply for neighbouring villages, but the greater part of the water is obtained by sinking deep wells and bores into the chalk. The public supplies of Beverley, Bridlington, Driffield, Pocklington, Market Weighton, etc., within the County, also of the City of Hull, are obtained from wells and bores sunk to a considerable depth.

Observations of the rainfall were taken during this year at 15 stations within the County, and at two others in neighbouring towns.

The total rainfall at the Meteorological Society's station at Spurn amounted to 18·0 inches ; that gauge is 27 feet above sea level. The highest gauge is at Thixendale. It stands 425 feet above sea level. The rainfall there was 25·9 inches.

Throughout the County the average rainfall for the year was 20·8 inches.

Beverley Borough.—Beverley is an ancient Borough situated at the foot of the Yorkshire Wolds.

Chalk is the underlying strata, and is overlaid with various thicknesses of boulder clay.

The height above sea level varies from 20 to 50 feet.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are shipbuilding, tanning, ropemaking, and the manufacture of agricultural implements.

Cottingham Urban District.—“ Over the whole of the District chalk is the underlying rock.

On the South and West sides of the village there are patches of chalk, gravel, and sand. On the North and East there are considerable deposits of clay, also patches of rich, black soil which is most fertile and moist.”

Hessle Urban District.—“The Hessle Urban District has an area of 2,111 acres. One-third is residential, and two-thirds agricultural.

Hessle is essentially the Western residential suburb of Hull.

It is bounded on the South by the Humber, on the North and West by portions of the Sculcoates Rural District, and on the East by the City of Hull.

The land to the North and East is mainly alluvial clay and is largely agricultural.

Its western extremity rests on a spur of the Yorkshire Wolds and there the ground rises to a height of 120 feet above ordnance datum.

A large proportion of the inhabitants are engaged in commercial work in Hull.

The chief works in the District are three chalk quarries and whiting industries, two shipbuilding and engineering yards, six brickyards, and a fish curing industry.

These several works employ about 160 hands, but the bulk of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and gardening and other smaller trading concerns.”

Hornsea Urban District.—“Hornsea with Hornsea-Burton may be regarded as partly agricultural, and partly residential, a large percentage of the male population being engaged in business in Hull.”

Dr. Johns, the Medical Officer of Health, claims that Hornsea still holds its position as “one of the driest health resorts in England.”

Norton Urban District.—“Norton is situated in the midst of an agricultural district, and is mainly a residential town.”

Most of the working classes are employed in Malton, which is in the North Riding of Yorkshire.”

Pocklington Urban District.—“The district forms part of the low country, at the foot of the Wolds.

The total area is 2,564 acres.

At the foot of the Wolds the lias clays come to the surface above the keuper marl. The presence of the lias clays on the edge of the chalk account for the springs which appear, and from this the water is obtained by the Pocklington Waterworks Company."

Beverley Rural District.—“The western portion of the district is situated on the lower slopes of the Yorkshire Wolds at an altitude of about 500 feet above sea level.

The underlying strata in that portion is chalk which is met with about six feet from the surface, and is quarried in some places to a depth of 120 feet.

The soil of the eastern portion is loam with a subsoil of boulder clay.

The chief industry of the inhabitants is agriculture and stock breeding. A few chalk pits and lime quarries lie south-east of Beverley.”

Bridlington Rural District.—“The highest point in this district is about 400 feet above sea level: that is in the northern part.

The upper chalk is close to the surface over all the northern part of the district. It has the usual faults, but is a good average water-bearing stratum. The thickness and density of the chalk, however, beneath some of the villages make the provision of a water supply a matter of difficulty. The nearness of other villages to the sea, and their height above sea level, both add to these difficulties.

The southern portion is low-lying, and shows more of the tertiary and post-tertiary deposits, and is covered generally with a thick layer of clay or loam, beneath which is a subsoil of sand and gravel.

With the exception of the village of Flamborough, where a small part of the population are deep sea fishermen, all the industrial population is engaged in agricultural pursuits, or on some businesses subsidiary thereto.”

Howden Rural District.—“This district is in the south-west corner of the County. It lies low for the most part, and has for its southern boundary the River Aire and Calder, which conveys a vast amount of domestic and trade sewage from the West Riding, hence the risks attending the use of that water for household purposes.

In the remaining portions of the district the subsoil consists of boulder clay with beds of sand and gravel overlaying the Keuper sandstone. No good water is obtained from either deep or shallow wells.

The eastern boundary is an escarpment of the chalk from which flow numerous springs. It is from that source it is hoped to obtain a supply of good water for the district.

Norton Rural District.—“There are 31 parishes or townships in this district. They are situated under very varying geological conditions.

A range of the chalk Wolds forms the southern boundary, and to the north of these there are seven villages which stand on a level plain of post-glacial sands and gravels.

On the higher parts of the Wolds there are found six villages; one at an elevation of 650 feet above ordnance datum.

On the Western side the number of the villages are at a lower level and stand either on the middle or lower oolites.

These particulars of the geological conditions are of considerable value in regard to the opportunities of obtaining supplies of wholesome water.

The inhabitants of all the villages are mostly engaged in agriculture.”

Pocklington Rural District.—“The district forms part of the valley of the Derwent. That river forms its Western boundary.

The north side of the district consists of the chalk Wolds which rise to a height in one portion of the district of 800 feet above ordnance datum.

The southern side is flat, and forms part of the Vale of York.

The underlying subsoil of this lower portion is either the keuper or bunter beds of the trias formation.

That portion of the district which is immediately at the foot of the Wolds has numerous springs where the water of the chalk overflows the underlying impervious beds of lias clay.

This district is almost entirely agricultural."

Sculcoates Rural District.—"This district consists of two unequal portions of the east and west of the City of Hull.

The eastern portion is flat, while the western portion, which consists of ten parishes, is on a higher elevation, and stands on the chalk.

The occupation of the inhabitants consists partly of those whose business is in Hull, but who reside in the Rural District. Others engaged as railway workers, and a considerable portion in agricultural work."

Sherburn Rural District.—"This district has an area of 21,078 acres, and runs longitudinally East and West. The North side lies low, and the soil is mostly sandy in character, though certain parts near the river are very peaty and boggy.

On the Southern side is the commencement of the Yorkshire Wolds, which rise in this district to a height of about 600 feet.

The formation is chalk, and a thin covering of light soil.

There is an abundance of good water to be obtained from these hills."

"WATER SUPPLY of the District or of its several parts; its sources (from public supply or otherwise), nature (river water, well water, upland water, etc.), sufficiency, wholesomeness, and freedom (by special treatment or otherwise) from risks of pollution."

On the 11th of March, 1913, a Local Government Board Inquiry was held at Howden to consider the application of the Howden Rural District Council to borrow £400 for deepening a trial well to a further depth of 400 feet. It is much to be regretted that the work did not succeed in finding an adequate supply of water.

A Local Government Board Inquiry was also held at Leavening on the 17th of June, 1913, to consider an application by the Norton Rural District Council to borrow £600 for works of water supply for that township.

The water to be used is excellent in quality, and there is an abundant supply. It will be collected in a large cistern and be distributed throughout the village.

At first many riparian owners objected to the water being taken from the stream, although it is only proposed to use 7,000 out of 150,000 gallons which pass down the stream. After a good deal of correspondence and bargaining the Rural District Council agreed to take the water to six outlying farms in the parish.

At the Inquiry one riparian owner still objected but through the influence of the Inspector he was induced to give his consent and there is little doubt that the scheme will be sanctioned.

Beverley Borough.—“The water supply of the town is derived from three sources:—

- The Corporation Waterworks,
- Public Pumps,
- Private Pumps.

The waterworks are situated on an elevated site at a distance of a mile and a half to the South-west of the town of Beverley.

The water is obtained from two wells 190 feet deep and 9 feet diameter. These are connected by a large adit.

A surface reservoir is provided which has a capacity of 550,000 gallons, which is equal to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ days' supply.

The water is filtered by a chemical filtration plant, which is capable of dealing with 400,000 gallons in 12 hours. It has been continuously at work since January of 1912.

1,704 houses, or rather more than half the total number in the town, are now supplied with water from the waterworks.

Public pumps.—21 samples of water were sent for analysis from these. 14 were returned as satisfactory, one as unsatisfactory, and six as suspicious. One pump was closed during 1913.

Private pumps.—Three samples of water were sent for analysis from these. Two were returned as satisfactory, one as unsatisfactory."

Bridlington Borough.—"The water supply which is constant is abundant in quantity, and there is no fear of the town running short now that we have such fine and up-to-date machinery.

As to purity, I do not hesitate to say that this is quite satisfactory, and the Sanitary Authority will guard against any possibility of the water being contaminated."

Cottingham Urban District.—"The water supply is very good, the greater part of the District being supplied from the mains of Kingston-upon-Hull waterworks which are situated in Cottingham Parish.

Some few private wells remain. These yield most excellent water.

'The bores from which the water comes are from 65 to 75 feet in depth.'

Driffield Urban District.—"The water supply is obtained from the Driffield waterworks, and is of the best. I have had it examined chemically. The well water is often very good, but these waters are liable to become contaminated

after heavy rains. Two samples were examined bacteriologically. One was satisfactory, and one was of a suspicious character."

Filey Urban District.—"The water supply is excellent in quality, and in abundance.

The main source of the supply is from an artesian well which is 365 feet in depth.

The water is pumped directly into the mains, and a reservoir at Hunmanby is kept well filled.

I visited the reservoir and found everything well kept, and in good condition.

The last chemical and bacteriological examination of the water showed it to be of the most satisfactory character and well fitted for a town supply."

Hedon Borough.—"I refrain from any comment upon the local water supply as I have reason to believe the matter is receiving your earnest attention."

Hessle Urbau District.—"The private water supply by pumps has nearly been superseded by the supply from the Hull Corporation Mains.

All new houses are supplied from that source which is derived from the chalk strata in the Districts adjoining Hessle."

Hornsea Urban District.—"Our supply of water throughout the year has been continuous and abundant. Considering the very light rainfall of the past summer it is very satisfactory that we have not had to curtail the water supply at any time.

The old well has been deepened 15 feet, and the maximum daily output was 85,200 gallons.

From the new bore hole there was obtained a daily output of 64,800 gallons.

The average daily consumption was 82,470 gallons."

Norton Urban District.—“The water supply has been extended.

Two samples of water of a suspicious character were analysed and were found to be polluted with sewage. In both cases the pumps were taken up, and the town supply laid on.”

Pocklington Urban District.—“Quite three-fourths of the houses in Pocklington are supplied with water by the Company’s mains.

The water is of a high standard of purity, and cannot get contaminated in any part of its course.

34 additional houses were supplied by that water in 1913.

The rest of the water supply is obtained from shallow wells.

These, generally, are good, and have no obvious source of contamination.

Withernsea Urban District.—“During this exceptionally dry year the want of an efficient water supply was again acutely felt.

Many wells were dry, and in many cases water for ordinary domestic purposes had to be purchased by the bucket-full.

That our water supply is insufficient has long been common knowledge, and has been a serious hindrance to our progress.

Many medical men of Hull and neighbourhood have for years been refusing to allow their patients to visit or reside here, solely on account of the water supply.

The water from three wells has been sent for analysis; from one it was twice reported “bad”; from the second “fair”; and the third, after cleaning the well, the second analysis gave a good report.”

Beverley Rural District.—“The water supply is adequate for the needs of the district, except in seasons of great drought.

The following villages are now supplied with water from

public works, viz. :—Dalton Holme, Elloughton and Brough, Molescroft, and South Cave.

In other places the supply is obtained from wells and springs, but the only supply for houses situated on the Wolds is rain water collected in tanks or cisterns."

Bridlington Rural District.—“The greater part of the Rural District obtains its drinking water from wells, and these, whether public or private, may be a hole in the ground, a shallow or a deep well. The first two, of course, supply surface water which varies only in the amount of impurity contained per gallon. The deep well water comes mostly from the chalk, and if it escapes contamination in the well, is fairly pure. It has about 20 per cent of hardness, mostly removeable by boiling, but these really good wells are few and far between.

There are only two places which at present draw from a public supply, viz., Bessingby and Flamborough; one obtains water from the Bridlington Corporation Waterworks; the other has its own installation of well, plant and reservoir. The latter, which supplies the village of Flamborough, has been a great success, and each year sees some hundreds of yards of new main laid down.

When the works are completed at Hunmanby I confidently expect as complete a success as at Flamborough.

The water supply at Reighton is quite inadequate in quantity, and poor in quality. This description would apply more or less to the greater part of the area which forms the rural district, but the great difficulty is one of finance. Unless some scheme can be devised of uniting parishes and subsidising them from the Imperial Exchequer I can see no other way than by enforcing the provisions of the Public Health Acts, and making each house provide its own supply, within its own curtilage, undesirable though this may be.”

Driffield Rural District.—“This is the same as in past years, with the exception that Nafferton has been supplied with pure water from the Waterworks erected in that Parish in 1912,

194 houses have been supplied with the water, i.e., about two-thirds of the total number, and more applications are being received month by month."

Escrick Rural District.—"An agreement with the Flaxton District Council as to the extending of the York water supply to Osbaldwick, and thence to Dunnington, has not yet been arrived at.

I hope, however, that during the coming year satisfactory progress will be made in that direction."

Howden Rural District.—"During my fourteen years of office the question of the provision of a wholesome water supply for this district has considerably troubled the Rural District Council.

During 1913 their work has been carried a stage further, and preliminary boring operations have been carried out at Newbald, but the results were not satisfactory.

The Local Government Board have now sanctioned a further test to be made, when it is hoped that the results will be more successful.

Throughout the Summer and Autumn months many of the wells were dry for the first time for many years.

The Rural District Council provided for water being brought by the Hull and Barnsley Railway from Hull and sold to the householders at a nominal fee at Howden and at Newport. The intention in charging for the water was to prevent it being used for garden purposes.

I have had many examinations of water made, but the results have never been satisfactory."

Norton Rural District.—"During recent years several schemes for the improvement of the water supply of this District have been successfully carried out. These were Burythorpe, Rillington, Thorpe Bassett, Yeddingham, North Grimston, and Scagglethorpe.

A scheme for the supply of Leavening is now being carried out."

The Medical Officer of Health in his report for 1913 draws attention to the fact that in 1905 17 cases of Enteric Fever were notified in the District. Since that time each of the villages in which these cases occurred have been provided with a supply of wholesome water.

During 1913 no cases of Enteric Fever occurred in any part of the District.

Patrington Rural District.—“27 samples of well water were chemically analysed—7 were good ; 9 bad ; and 11 fair.”

Pocklington Rural District.—“The following villages are now supplied with water from public works :—Market Weighton, Goodmanham, Londesborough, Shipton, and Barmby Moor.

A number of other villages obtain their supply from the springs previously named as issuing from the chalk. In these cases the water is collected and brought to a situation in the village convenient for the householders.

The villages of Millington, Sancton, Thixendale, Kirby Underdale, Uncleby, and Bishop Wilton are examples of this method of water supply.

In the lower country the supply is obtained from wells and bores.

When a new supply is wanted in any part of this area I always try to obtain it by a bore in preference to a made well.

Riccall Rural District.—“During the year the Council have seriously considered the question of providing a better water supply for the district of Barlby, where houses are rapidly increasing.

The County Medical Officer and an Engineer attended meetings of the Council, and after fully discussing the possible sources of a water supply it was decided to apply to the Selby Urban District Council on what terms they would be prepared to supply water to the Riccall Rural District Council.

The Riccall Council then agreed to the terms offered by the Selby Council, and after the Engineer had placed before

them alternative methods of conveying pipes under the River Ouse, it was agreed that the Engineer's proposal to place the pipes in a trench four feet deep in the River bed and to be covered with concrete should be adopted.

It is intended to lay two six-inch pipes in the trench, so as to supply a sufficiently large amount to Barlby village and for the whole population of the rural district when the occasion arises."

Sculcoates Rural District.—"Five of the parishes are now supplied with water from the mains of the Hull Corporation.

The supply for North Ferriby and Swanland, which are both from deep wells, has been provided by the Rural District Council.

These two, and a supply provided by a private owner, are from deep wells in the chalk.

The supply for one other village is from a spring arising from the outcrop of the chalk.

12 samples of water were taken for analysis. 11 of these were from the village of Preston; not one of the 12 proved satisfactory."

Sherburn Rural District.—"The year has been an unusually dry one, and although no definite complaint has been made, I have heard rumours of an unsatisfactory supply at the pumps."

Skirlaugh Rural District.—"During the year one or two parishes have experienced a difficulty in obtaining a suitable water supply.

The Sanitary Inspector and myself come across many houses which have no water supply of their own, and are, therefore, entirely dependent upon their neighbours. Sometimes such water has to be carried upwards of 300 yards or more.

The water supply throughout the whole district is a very difficult problem to deal with. It is usually obtained from patches of gravel found in the subsoil of boulder clay.

A large number of samples of water have during the last few years been analysed and proved to be contaminated. That is not to be wondered at when the general system of sewage disposal is taken into consideration.

Ten new houses were built at Bilton, but owing largely to previous contamination of the ground near them they were unable to procure a wholesome supply. It was decided to open up and cleanse the disused parish well. The bacteriological examination of samples of water from that well were at first not satisfactory, but later they improved, and the water is now being used.

An Inspector from the Local Government Board has during the present year made enquiries both as regards the water supply and drainage of Bilton.

In 1913 an inquiry was held at Aldborough to consider the Council's application for a loan to purchase a plot of land suitable for a Cemetery for that parish.

The Local Government Board declined to sanction the purchase of the piece of land chosen, as it was upon one of the few beds of gravel in the neighbourhood, and in consequence might lead to the pollution of the water supply of Aldborough if used as a burial ground."

"SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE : Its Sufficiency in all parts of the District ; Condition of Sewers and House Drains ; Method or Methods of Disposal of Sewerage ; Localities where improvements are needed."

A Local Government Board Inquiry was held at Brough in September last to consider the complaint by the County Council that the Beverley Rural District Council had made default in supplying the parish of Elloughton-cum-Brough with a proper drainage system.

At the Meeting of the Public Health and Housing Committee in January, 1914, a letter was read from the Local Government Board which enclosed a copy of an Order the Board had issued under Section 299 of the Public Health Act, 1875, directing that the Rural District Council of Beverley should within six calendar months from the date of the Order commence the work necessary for providing the parish of Elloughton with Brough, within their District, with sufficient sewers, and completing the same within eighteen calendar months from the date of the Order.

A Local Government Board Inquiry was also held at Selby in January, 1913, to consider an application by the Riccall Rural District Council to borrow money for the laying of half a mile of new sewers for Barlby.

On considering the Inspector's report, the Board, whilst not refusing the application, asked the Council to consider the advisability of adopting a comprehensive scheme for the whole village, and also suggested that the question of a water supply was more urgent than that of drainage.

The Council has adopted the advice of the Local Government Board."

Beverley Borough.—“The drainage from the town is collected at the sewage disposal works which are situated at the side of the Beverley Beck, close to the River Hull.

The sewage is dealt with in eight precipitation tanks, and the effluent is discharged into the River Hull which is tidal at this point and for some miles further up stream.

The sludge from the tanks is pumped into pits or lagoons. There are 93 special ventilating shafts. The great majority of these are 6 inches in diameter."

Cottingham Urban District.—"The greater part of the village is well drained.

As the number of houses has increased the Council very wisely considered that the old sewer, which was laid 38 years ago, should be now replaced with a new larger sewer which would join the Kingston-upon-Hull sewer in a uniform manner.

There are some parts of the district which on account of the low level it is impossible to drain into the existing main sewer without incurring great expense.

On that portion 18 cottages have been built which have each half an acre of garden land. As there is no means of drainage for these cottages, the slops are thrown upon the land.

Very little illness occurs in this locality."

Driffield Urban District.—"The drainage of the town is good. It is sewered throughout. The sewage is purified by downward intermittent filtration through filter beds which are five acres in extent. The effluent enters the Driffield Canal."

Filey Urban District.—"The sewerage and drainage has been satisfactory and sufficient during the year.

The town is situated high above sea level.

The outfall is carried into the sea at low water mark.

There are no cesspools in the town, and every house is connected to the town sewers."

Hessle Urban District.—"The District is drained by the Hessle District Sewer which discharges into the Humber.

It has greatly been improved by the number of sewer ventilators erected.

The sewers are constantly being flushed from the Humber, and on the high level by water from the mains mixed with creosol."

Hornsea Urban District.—“The drains have received regular and proper attention.

The main sewer in Eastgate, and Cliff Road has been relaid over a considerable area.”

Withernsea Urban District.—“The proposed scheme for the improvement of the sewerage has been considered for several years, but up to the end of 1913, the question remained unsettled.

That portion of the Main Outfall Sewer which was destroyed by a storm in November, 1913, has been temporarily repaired.”

Beverley Rural District.—“The sewerage and drainage is generally sufficient for the District.”

Driffield Rural District.—“The sewage from the villages of Nafferton, and Kilham is dealt with on filter beds, and the effluent is discharged into the neighbouring ditch. That from Middleton is allowed to subside into a large tank, and the effluent subsides into the ground.

A pump has been provided in Nafferton to raise the low level sewage. It is worked by the pressure of water in the reservoir mains.

The main sewer at Nafferton is flushed monthly.”

Howden Rural District.—“It is impossible under the present condition of things in this low lying district to make any very decided alterations in the means of sewage disposal.

Some improvements of the existing sewers, chiefly by extensions, have been carried out in eighteen parishes.”

Norton Rural District.—“Most house and farm yard drains go straight to the nearest watercourse, which finally discharge into the Derwent. That river is overloaded with sewage effluents.”

Pocklington Rural Disirict.—“The town of Market Weighton is sewered throughout, and the sewage is purified at some works, mainly by filtration.

Fairly satisfactory arrangements are made for the drainage of the villages of Londesborough Warter, Millington, Melbourne, and Wilberfoss.

In other parts of the district there are still villages which continue to be drained into the nearest watercourse. The result being the pollution of the rivers and streams.

The principle is a thoroughly bad one, and I have in several cases advocated sewage schemes to meet the worst of these cases.

The village of Shipton is an illustration—It has been badly drained—During the last two years a better system is gradually being carried out. The sewers are provided with manholes, lampholes, and means of automatic flushing.

When the whole work is finished there will be provided settling tanks, and some means of filtration will be provided.

Year by year improvements in the condition of the house drains are being provided.”

Sculcoates Rural District.—“This District generally is well sewer'd, and in the majority of cases they consist of glazed earthenware tubes.

At Preston and Melton the sewers at the end become open, but there are no houses near to. The sewage discharges into the Humber, either direct from the Council's system, or through the Corporation of Hull's sewers by agreement.

The drains for houses in course of erection are inspected and tested as they are laid, by the Sanitary Inspector.

The drainage system of houses erected is also inspected and tested.”

Skirlaugh Rural District.—“With very few exceptions, the whole of the sewage finds its way into the open land drains. Within recent years a number of village sewers have been re-laid, but these only carry the sewage clear of the most populated portion, then they open into land drains or streams. There are still a number of villages which require new sewers, as the existing ones are either obsolete or defective.

Some time ago the Council asked the Local Government Board's consideration of a sewage scheme for Bilton, but the Board did not see their way to sanction it, chiefly, I believe, because it terminated by emptying the sewage into the open land drains or streams."

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Beverley Borough.—"Of the 3,929 closets in the Borough 2,321 are privies with fixed receptacles. 907 are privies with moveable receptacles, and 701 are water closets.

During last year 59 privies were converted to water closets, and 6 to pail closets.

The Council has continued its efforts to establish the water carriage system, and to remove the constant source of danger caused by defective privies.

All the new houses and lock-up shops erected during 1913 were provided with water closets."

Bridlington Borough.—"138 privies were last year converted into water closets."

Cottingham Urban District.—"There are 840 privies in the District."

Driffield Urban District.—"Tub closets and water closets are in vogue. There are numerous water tub closets, and water closets. The former are cleansed weekly. Ashpits are cleansed monthly."

Norton Urban District.—"Alterations have been carried out for the improvement of the sanitary conveniences which now consist of 214 water closets, 231 privies with fixed receptacles, and 365 privies with moveable receptacles."

During the year 43 moveable receptacles have been substituted for privies with fixed receptacles."

Pocklington Urban District.—"Half of the houses are provided with water closets. The other half have combined privies and ashpits.

Six privies have been converted into water closets, and seven new closets provided."

Beverley Rural District.—“Eleven old privies were last year replaced by pail closets.”

Howden Rural District.—“95 privies have been converted into pail closets during the year, and 12 dustbins have taken the place of filthy ashpits.”

Pocklington Rural District.—“Privies with ashpits are the most common form of closet accommodation in the District. The approximate number of the privies is 1,375; pail closets 297; and water closets 234.

During the last two years 45 of these have been converted into pail closets, and many ashpits have also been improved by covering them over and cementing the sides.”

Skirlaugh Rural District.—“In several villages the closet accommodation is primitive and very unsatisfactory. Very often a closet adjoins the house and is without ventilation. The majority are uncemented privies, and the contents are generally emptied on to the gardens close to where the water supply is drawn from the shallow wells.

In those houses which have pail closets, which require emptying at short intervals, the contents are disposed of in the same way, and in both types they are often not emptied until too full for personal comfort.”

SCAVENGING.

The Medical Officers of Health of the Rural Sanitary Districts of Driffield, Escrick, and Howden made recommendations to their District Councils urging upon them the need for adopting a system of public scavenging in the larger villages.

The Public Health and Housing Committee sent communications to the Rural District Councils of Driffield and Howden requesting their consideration of the recommendations of their Medical Officers of Health as to the need for better scavenging.

The Driffield Rural District Council decided not to take any steps in this matter at present.

I made an inspection with the Medical Officer of Health of the Howden Rural District in those parishes where he reported that a better system of scavenging was urgent ; from what I saw I entirely agreed with his opinion. The Medical Officer of Health reports that the Rural District Council asked for tenders for the work to be done in three of the largest villages, but no offers have been received.

I attended a meeting of the Escrick Rural District Council when the recommendation of their Medical Officer was considered ; they afterwards agreed to adopt public scavenging in five of the most populous villages in the District.

It would appear from the annual reports of the Medical Officers of Health of the Pocklington and the Skirlaugh Rural Districts that better systems of scavenging are greatly needed in these districts.

Beverley Borough.—“This is carried out by contractors under the supervision of the Inspector of Nuisances.

Last year the cost was £985.”

Bridlington Borough.—“The refuse of the Borough is disposed of by tipping.

Great difficulty has been experienced in the past in finding a suitable “tip.” As long as this unsatisfactory method of refuse disposal is adopted there will be complaints.

During the winter months there is a weekly collection of house refuse, and in the summer months most of the places are visited twice a week, and many three times a week.

The tipping has been carried out in three places.

It has been very unsatisfactory, and a well equipped refuse Destructor is a necessity for efficiently getting rid of the Town’s refuse.”

Cottingham Urban District.—“This is done by the Public Scavenger once a week.”

Driffield Urban District.—“Public Scavengers are employed to remove house refuse and nightsoil to the filtration area. It is afterwards sold for agricultural purposes.”

Filey Urban District.—“The Council staff, under the direction of the Sanitary Inspector, carry out the scavenging of the District.

The refuse finds a ready sale amongst the neighbouring farmers.

There have been no complaints about the scavenging.

The improvements in the ash pits and refuse bins will make this work easier, and the staff will be able to do it more perfectly.”

Hedon Borough.—“I recommend to your attention the careful collection of midden refuse, and the inspection of this work.

I suggest that the cubic capacity of the middens should be enforced; further, that landlords and householders be encouraged to provide galvanised metal receptacles. These would materially lighten the work of the collection, and would ensure the complete removal of all refuse at each visit.”

Hessle Urban District.—“The nightsoil, and house refuse are collected by the Council weekly, and are usually disposed of to the farmers in the District.”

Norton Urban District.—“The scavenging is done by the Council’s own staff.

All the excreta pails are removed weekly in a covered van to the Depôt, and there washed and disinfected.

The refuse meets with a ready sale for agricultural purposes, and is not allowed to accumulate.”

Pocklington Urban District.—“The removal of house refuse, and the cleansing of closets, ash pits, and privies is done by the Urban District Council on notice being given by the occupier.

A small charge is made—just sufficient to cover the expense of the cleansing and removal. This arrangement answers well.”

Withernsea Urban District.—“The collection of nightsoil and house refuse continues to be let by contract, and the work is satisfactorily done. It is taken out of the district by the Contractors and disposed of for agricultural purposes.”

Beverley Rural District.—“This duty is undertaken by occupiers and farmers, unless at South Cave and Elloughton, where the house refuse is collected periodically through the District Council.”

Escrick Rural District.—“The Council have wisely adopted public scavenging for the villages of Dunnington, Elvington, Wheldrake, Fulford, and Heslington.

If this is sanctioned by the Local Government Board it will be of untold value to the health of the inhabitants.”

Howden Rural District.—“A contract for the removal of refuse has been in operation in Howden town for some years.

The Rural District Council asked for tenders for a similar contract in three of the larger villages, but no offers have been received.”

Pocklington Rural District.—“In Market Weighton, the largest parish in the district, public scavenging arrangements are in force. In all the villages the scavenging is done by the tenants. In many cases there is great want of attention, and many nuisances result.

A serious complaint was made in Market Weighton of the collecting of excreta from the Railway Station through the town, and for the time it was difficult to take proper steps to abate the nuisance.

Bye-laws have now been adopted and proper precautions are required, and are so carried out that no complaints have recently been made.”

Riccall Rural District.—“No complaints have been made of the scavenging at Barlby. The work is carried out by a contractor, who undertakes to remove the contents of the ash pits and box closets once a week.”

Sculcoates Rural District.—“In five of the eight parishes this work is carried out by contractors, and in two the occupier is responsible.”

Sherburn Rural District.—“The emptying of ash pits and privies is done in a very slipshod manner, and the condition of many of these is a distinct menace to the public health. I would urge upon your notice the need for some system of scavenging being inaugurated.”

Skirlaugh Rural District.—“In the villages of Brandesburton and Bilton I certainly think there ought to be a definite and regular scavenging of the contents of these closets. In these villages the gardens are often very small, or there is none at all, and the tenants have then no place to dispose of their closet or ash pit contents, and have to depend upon the assistance of some outside person for the removal which is more frequently done at the latter’s convenience than when the pan or privy is full.”

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

Norton Urban District.—“Systematic inspections have been made, and all nuisances found received early attention.”

Withernsea Urban District.—“A fire occurred in the Municipal Buildings on September 22nd, 1913.

All the records of sanitary work done up to that date during the year, and during all previous years were destroyed.”

Beverley Rural District.—“The whole area has been systematically visited and inspected, both as a matter of routine, and when special occasion demanded. Advice has been given, and defects have been remedied where necessary.”

Skirlaugh Rural District.—“During the nine months in which our Sanitary Inspector has held office a large amount of sanitary inspection has been carried out. The results are to be found in the Table which accompanies this report.”

Pocklington Rural District.—“General and systematic inspections have been made throughout the District. An interesting statement is given of the results of the inspections made in 20 villages, and of the many improvements carried out in these.

The full details are to be found in Table XII.”

"BYE-LAWS as to Offensive Trades, &c."

Beverley Borough.—“There are four offensive trades carried on in the Borough. These have been constantly inspected and have been found to be carried on satisfactorily.”

Bridlington Borough.—“There are five offensive trades carried on in the Borough, the premises of which have been visited periodically.”

Norton Urban District.—“Complaints have been made about the smoke and stench arising from the boiling of fat and offal, and the occupier has taken precautions to abate the nuisance.”

Sculcoates Rural District.—“There is one offensive trade carried on in this District. It is situated in St. Andrew’s Dock, Hull, and the work is the conversion of fish offal, by heat, to dry manure. At the time when the wind is from the South-east quarter the smell is very objectionable, and causes a nuisance in part of the District.

The nuisance has been reported, but it still occurs periodically.

Bye-laws for the regulation of offensive trades have been adopted by the Council.”

"SCHOOLS, especially public elementary schools ; sanitary condition of, including water supply, action taken in relation to health of scholars and for preventing the spread of infectious disease."

Cottingham Urban District.—“The public elementary schools which have been recently greatly enlarged are under the control of the East Riding Education Authority. They are in a sanitary condition, well ventilated and warm, and supplied with water from the public service.”

Filey Urban District.—“The schools in the District have been regularly inspected and found satisfactory.

The medical inspection of the school children is carried out by the County Council, and is doing much good in improving the health of the school children.”

Hornsea Urban District.—“The sanitation, ventilation, heating, and space per child are now entirely satisfactory.”

Pocklington Urban District.—There are three elementary schools in Pocklington. These are well supplied with water, and are in a sanitary condition.”

Withernsea Urban District.—“The elementary schools which belong to the County Council are in excellent condition, and the water supply is satisfactory.”

Bridlington Rural District.—“The school buildings are good, and well kept.

Educational work has been slightly interrupted during the year owing to a moderate amount of sickness caused by cases of Measles, Scarlet Fever, and Chicken Pox.”

Skirlaugh Rural District.—“The general sanitary condition of the schools is excellent, and their water supply is equal to that of the houses in the neighbourhood.

There have been no outbreaks of any of the more serious infectious diseases during the year, but owing to the prevalence of Mumps, Whooping Cough, and Measles, several schools were closed for a short period.”

HOUSING.

New houses built in 1913—

Urban Districts	161
Rural Districts	116

The 161 new houses in the Urban Districts are reported from 9 of the 11 districts. The 116 new houses in the Rural Districts are reported from 10 of the 12 districts.

TABLE II.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Record of work carried out during the year 1913 under Section 17 of the Act.

Particulars of the work.											Work done under Section 17 of the Act.												
Beverley											Hedon												
Drimbleton											Cottingham												
Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 . . .											Number of dwellinghouses found unfit for human habitation . . .												
46	153	201	303	229	2	220	28	90	96	1368	129	180	1631	90	145	82	265	100	140	22	75	60	2919
46	2	..	7	..	2	32	..	57	..	146	10	..	30	4	6	38	9	..	1	..	..	30	128
46	..	..	..	..	16	1	15	..	..	32	9	14	..	..	6	36	..	1	..	..	..	..	66
46	2	..	7	..	1	..	19	57	..	132	..	..	2	4	6	2	5	..	1	..	..	30	50
46	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	26	..	1	..	..	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	50
21	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	564	24	37	2	22	29	36	64	..	..	..	14	20	..
92	92	..	203	1	15	19	57	85	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	248
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	7	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23

The figures in the above Table are required by the Local Government Board to be given by each Medical Officer of Health as a summary of the work carried out during the year under the above Act.

A more recent return has been issued by the Board to the Sanitary Authorities requiring very much more detailed information of the whole of the work which has been carried out since the Housing and Town Planning Act came into operation. The following are some of the particulars asked for :—

The date when the whole of the inspection of such dwelling-houses has been, or will be, completed, and the necessary records made.

What houses have been found to be overcrowded on the basis laid down by the Census returns of 1911. The standard laid down is that there shall not be more than two persons per room in a dwelling-house.

Particulars and number of vacant houses suitable for persons of the working classes, and in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

The number of new houses which, in the opinion of the Local Authority, is required to provide any necessary accommodation for the working classes in the district.

With a view of identifying in rural districts the several houses, the return in all cases is to be made under the names of the several parishes.

A Local Government Board Inquiry was held at Bridlington in July to consider an application by the Bridlington Town Council to borrow £1,340 for the erection of houses for the working classes.

25 houses have previously been built and occupied.

The Bridlington Council also submitted proposals for a Town Planning Scheme at an Inquiry held in September last.

That Scheme proposed works to be carried out beyond the Borough boundaries in five parishes in the surrounding Bridlington Rural Sanitary District.

I have inspected all the houses certified by the Medical Officers of Health of the rural sanitary districts as being in their

opinion unfit for habitation, and reported upon their condition to the Public Health and Housing Committee.

That Committee on considering these reports and the results submitted to them after my inspection of additional houses in the rural sanitary districts have drawn the attention of several of the Rural District Councils to their obligations under the Housing Acts, and in two cases where the Medical Officer of Health's reports did not give information as to the inspections made, or that the Rural Councils had not given due consideration to the recommendations of their Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector, representations were made by the County Council to the Local Government Board.

Beverley Borough.—“The subject of housing has occupied a very considerable part of the time and attention of the Sanitary Authority.

In an old town like Beverley there must necessarily be a large number of cottages which do not conform to the present day standard.

Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 46 houses were inspected during 1913. These were all found unfit for human habitation, and representations were made about each to the Local Authority.

21 Closing Orders were made. Six of the houses were put into a fit state for human habitation after the making of a Closing Order, and one was closed.

The Corporation has acquired six houses with a view of demolishing them.

In the remaining cases the Council is in communication with the owners with a view to getting the defects remedied.

During the year eight new houses were built.

There is at present no apparent scarcity of cottages in the town, but if the system of condemning slum dwellings is to be continued the question of providing those families who are turned out of their homes with new ones will have to be faced by the Council.”

Bridlington Borough.—“During the year certificates were granted for the occupation of 109 houses, including 25 workmen’s cottages erected by the Corporation at Watson’s Balk.

There has been a great outcry against the rents being too high for these latter houses. I would, however, like to draw your attention to the fact that all the houses have been let.

If others are to be built they should be nearer the centre of the town, as this would be more convenient, and the occupants could take in visitors, and thereby assist in paying a rent even higher than 5s. Od. a week.

There still seems to be a scarcity of houses in the district, but I cannot help thinking that the Borough is being asked to do the work for the benefit of rural districts.

It would be interesting to know how many agricultural labourers who work outside the Borough are compelled to live in the Town owing to the non-existence of houses in the country.

153 houses were examined under the Housing and Town Planning Act. Two were found to be unfit for human habitation, and Closing Orders were made for these.

Nine houses have been voluntarily closed by owners, and four houses have been voluntarily demolished by owners.

In 92 houses defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.”

Driffield Urban District.—“The housing accommodation for the working classes is improving in certain parts of the town. Five houses have been voluntarily closed by owners, and five new houses have been built.”

Hornsea Urban District.—“With the assistance of the Sanitary Inspector I have inspected 28 houses under the Housing and Town Planning Act.

None of these 28 houses can be described as unfit for human habitation, and there is no question of closing them, but seven are not large enough for the families which occupy them. A detailed report was submitted to your Council concerning 19 of these houses.

I would urge you to formulate a scheme for the building of some six or twelve houses which would meet the needs of these large families.

I do not suggest that you should make a commercial success of such an undertaking for the rents should not exceed 4s. Od. per week."

Norton Urban District.—“There are about 1,000 houses in Norton, practically all occupied, of which about 800 are rated at £10, and under.

During the year several of the worst houses have been inspected. 57 of these houses have been repaired and put into a habitable condition.

All the necessary work has been done without the making of closing orders.

Most of the owners have readily responded to the requests made to them, but in the majority of cases the cost has fallen upon the tenants, because the landlords have raised the rents to pay for the required alterations.”

Pocklington Urban District.—“The systematic inspection under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, has been carried on throughout the district.

Of the 96 houses examined none were found unfit for habitation, and no closing orders had to be issued.

Three houses were closed without the necessity of an Order, being partly pulled down and re-built to the satisfaction of the Council.

Four new houses have been built during the year.

The number of houses available for the working classes seems to be quite adequate, and although the population has not materially increased, new houses for the working classes are being built.

Three houses for which closing orders were made in 1912 the Council have decided to purchase in order to carry out a street improvement.”

Withernsea Urban District.—“About 200 houses have been inspected under the Housing and Town Planning Act.

One Closing Order was made, but the house was afterwards made fit for habitation.

Six new houses were built during the year.

The housing of the working classes is good.

There are no houses with insufficient air space about them, and the cleanliness of the surroundings is generally good.

The building of all new houses is supervised by the Surveyor.”

Beverley Rural District.—“With regard to the need of house accommodation for the population, I am of opinion, speaking generally, that this is adequate.

Should any houses be found unfit for human habitation, orders are immediately given to the owners to put them in proper repair, or, if considered necessary, they are closed.

In 1913 no closing order was made. Four houses were voluntarily demolished by the owners. Eleven new houses were built.

Building Bye-laws are in force in the District, and plans for any new buildings are submitted to the Rural District Council.

They are also inspected during construction.”

Bridlington Rural District.—“This is one of the most important, far reaching, and useful pieces of recent legislation. During the past year the inspection of the District has been completed.

Of the 35 houses condemned by me, and reported to you as unfit for habitation, only one was compulsorily closed. Eight were voluntarily closed or demolished by their owners.

A Housing Inspector of the Local Government Board has been over the District, and his opinions are known to you.

Far from being unduly exacting, your officials have inclined to moderation. Many houses should be demolished, and many new ones built to properly cope with the situation. Decent dwellings are the great want of this District as in many other parts of rural England.

The absence of suitable houses for the working classes is responsible for a good deal of the exodus which has been such a feature of rural life during the past thirty years.

Crowded, badly ventilated, ill-lighted dwellings, into which the sun's rays cannot enter, are a potent factor in the propagation of pulmonary tuberculosis, and vitiated air is more deadly in its effect on the bodily health of the young than scanty food."

Driffield Rural District.—"During the past year another inspection has been made of the whole district.

1631 cottages, rented at less than 2s. 6d. per week, have been inspected in the different villages.

The tables accompanying the report show that 7 per cent. of the houses have only two rooms, 7 per cent. have three, 65 per cent. have four, and 20 per cent. have five.

Only three houses consist of one room.

As regards the occupation, 13 per cent. are occupied by one person, 26 per cent. by two, 20 per cent. by three, 18 per cent. by four, and 6 per cent. by more than four.

In 11 villages out of the 41, more cottages are needed; in a few others if new houses were built they would soon be occupied.

The general character of the defects found to exist were dampness (owing to the absence of a damp-proof course), defective drainage, defective privies, defective paving of yards, defective spouting of the roofs, and in a few instances defective roofs."

Escrick Rural District.—"An Inspector from the Local Government Board visited the district to consider the work necessary to be done under the Housing and Town Planning Act.

A letter was received from the Local Government Board by the Rural District Council giving the results of the Inspector's inquiries, and recommendations were made to the Council.

The substance of these recommendations were that a number of cottages in seven of the parishes were found in such a state as to be probably beyond remedy, and that there were no vacant cottages available for persons who might be displaced as a result of closing orders.

"In these circumstances it appears to the Board that the provision of some new cottages in each of these parishes is urgently needed, and as it does not appear that the need will be met by private enterprise, they think that the Council should at once proceed to prepare and submit suitable schemes for the erection of houses under Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890."

Howden Rural District.—"During the last three years 965 houses have been examined under the Housing and Town Planning Act.

In 1913 the number (145) was considerably less than the average of the two previous years. That was mainly due to the fact that the inspection is gradually being extended to even the most distant outlying villages.

As a summary of the conditions found in the 145 houses examined in 1913, especially as regards light, free circulation of air, freedom from dampness, and being in a clean condition, 42 were reported as good, 86 as fair, 12 as poor, and 5 as bad.

As regards the arrangements for the deposit of refuse, at 43 houses the ashpits were covered, at 66 they were open, and for 36 there were none at all.

Six closing orders were made by the Howden Rural District Council. Four of the houses were voluntarily demolished by the owners.

It is satisfactory to note that of the 292 notices served 276 were complied with."

Norton Rural District.—"Amongst the 82 dwelling-houses inspected 38 were found in some degree defective; 36 of these have been repaired; 2 closing orders were issued. One has been complied with.

There are no bye-laws for the control of new houses in this district."

Patrington Rural District.—“ 265 dwelling-houses have been inspected under the Housing and Town Planning Act.

The present Sanitary Inspector is the first who has been able to devote the whole of his time to the work.

He has been fully occupied, and a great deal of good work has been done with tact, and without any unnecessary pressure.

Nine houses were found unfit for habitation—seven were voluntarily closed, and five were voluntarily demolished by the owners. In Table XII. will be found further details of the sanitary work carried out during the year.

The housing of the labourers might well receive attention at the hands of the land-owners. Many of these houses are of a very bad type.

I am glad to say that we have erected 12 good cottages of an inexpensive type this year.

The Rural District Council have adopted a series of Building Bye-laws.”

Pocklington Rural District.—“ During the year 100 houses have been inspected.

No houses were found unfit for human habitation.

Seven houses were demolished by the owners after they had received notice to effect repairs.

Four new houses have been erected in place of them.

On the whole, the supply of houses for the working classes is, in my opinion, equal to the demand. In a few instances the houses are somewhat small as regards sleeping accommodation and ventilation. The fact that the windows are not made to open is a considerable factor in making the atmosphere impure, but steps are being taken to get all the windows made to open, and advice is given as to the need for a free circulation of air through the rooms.”

The Medical Officer of Health is greatly in favour of the Authority enforcing any necessary alterations or repairs at the houses, especially in the summer time, when the house can

remain occupied, rather than condemning and closing houses when the tenant would require to remove, and probably lose his work, as there are no other houses available.

"The working class population has not increased to any great extent in this district, and as new dwelling-houses are being built in place of the old and unfit houses, the result is that the housing accommodation is sufficient for the population, and that the conditions are steadily improving."

Riccall Rural District.—"Last year I reported upon the scarcity of houses in the various villages. The facts which led me to this conclusion were that all the cottages in the district were occupied; that where a cottage was found to be unfit for habitation, or overcrowded, difficulty was experienced in getting the tenants out owing to the want of other accommodation; that some of the persons working in the oil mill at Barlby lived or lodged beyond the Rural District a distance of five or more miles.

With the exception of 20 houses recently built in Barlby nothing has been done to meet the demand.

It is in this portion that the scarcity is most felt, but a considerable number would readily be tenanted if built in Cliffe or Riccall.

As soon as communications were received from the Local Government Board the Council considered the advisability of erecting cottages under Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

They have decided to wait until the public water scheme is finished.

Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 140 houses were inspected last year in the villages of Kelfield, Barlby, and Riccall. Sanitary defects were found in 28 of these. One house was condemned as unfit for human habitation."

Sherburn Rural District.—"75 houses were inspected and reported upon by your Sanitary Inspector. A detailed statement of his work during the year will be found attached

hereto. Towards the end of the year, in company with the County Medical Officer of Health, I made a tour of inspection in your district. In many cases we found grossly insanitary conditions and overcrowding of a serious nature, which conditions, if not remedied, are bound to affect adversely the health of your district. Owing to reasons known to you I have been unable as yet to present you with a detailed report on these matters, but trust to be able to do so in the near future. I may say that several of the owners have been approached and have readily agreed to make the necessary alterations. In some cases I believe this has already been done. I trust the remainder will be equally reasonable."

Skirlaugh Rural District.—“The Housing of the Working Classes Act has now been in force for upwards of three years, but unfortunately we have not dealt with the matter as fully and thoroughly as the law demands, and the reason is not difficult to discover—our available Sanitary Staff is insufficient to cope with the enormous amount of work entailed in carrying out efficiently the demands of the Housing, Public Health, and other Sanitary Acts which are now in force. There are upwards of 1,100 houses in the district which let at a rental of under £16 a year, and every one of these must be thoroughly inspected, every sleeping room measured up, and the whole house and outbuildings reported upon fully with details of the occupants, defects and recommendations, and from what I have seen of the district I estimate that fully 70 per cent. will need repairs or alterations to bring them up to the standard demanded by the Act.”

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

At a meeting of the Public Health and Housing Committee held on the 8th of January, 1912, the following Resolution was passed :—

“ RESOLVED—That in view of the fact that under the provisions of the Housing and Town Planning Act many houses in the Rural Districts in the East Riding have been and others probably will be condemned, and that new houses will have very shortly to be provided to take the place of those condemned, those Rural Districts Councils who have not already obtained the necessary powers to enable them to make Bye-laws to regulate the building of new houses be urged to apply forthwith to the Local Government Board for such powers, and that copies of the Model Bye-laws suitable for Rural Districts be obtained and forwarded to the District Councils for their information.”

Since the above date the following Rural District Councils have obtained the necessary powers from the Local Government Board, and have adopted a series of Bye-laws with respect to new Buildings :—

Skirlaugh Rural, 10th April, 1913; Driffield Rural, 28th May, 1913; and Patrington Rural, 14th January, 1914.

There are still six Rural District Councils who have no bye-laws to regulate or any adequate supervision over the work of building new houses.

Pocklington Urban District—

Private Street Works Acts 1892.

Parts II, III, and V, of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, and all the sections of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.”

"MILK SUPPLY: Character and Wholesomeness of Milk produced within the district or imported; Condition of Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milkshops; Administration in regard to Milk, Tuberculous Milk."

During 1913, 268 samples of milk were analysed in the usual way to ascertain the composition of the milk, and especially as to freedom from any adulteration. Amongst these 268 samples 71 were taken during the quarter ended the 31st March, when the cows were wholly fed indoors.

The average composition of these 71 samples was:—

Milk Fat equal to	3·28	per cent.
Solids, not fat....	8·86	,
Total solids..	12·14	,

77 samples were taken during the quarter ended 30th September, when the cows were in the fields.

The average composition of these 77 samples was:—

Milk Fat equal to	3·40	per cent.
Solids, not fat....	8·70	,
Total solids..	12·10	,

These results confirm the common belief that the summer milk yields richer cream, but the milk is poorer in solids not fat.

63 samples were specially examined to ascertain the amount of dirt or sand present. The amount detected varied from one part per 100,000 to nine times that amount. In one of the latter cases, where there was evidence of dung being present, a prosecution followed, and the defendants were fined £2 2s. Od. and 17s. 3d. costs.

The Reports of the Medical Officers of Health and the details of work given by the Sanitary Inspectors, show that the sanitary condition of the cowsheds throughout the County is being improved every year, but there is very little information given in the reports on the amount of air space or the means adopted to ensure a clean milk supply.

It would be most helpful in carrying out the work of the inspection of the cowsheds, if from every district particulars were given of the standard of cubic space provided in each cowshed,

and also as to the arrangements made for ensuring that the Regulations to protect milk against infection or contamination are carried out, especially the following clause :—

Every purveyor of milk or person selling milk by retail shall not cause or suffer any cow belonging to him or under his care or control to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale—

(a) Unless, at the time of milking, the udder and teats of such cow are thoroughly clean ; and

(b) Unless the hands of the person milking such cow, also, are thoroughly clean and free from all infection and contamination.

Beverley Borough.—15 informal samples of milk were sent to the Borough Analyst for chemical and bacteriological examination. Twelve of these samples were certified to be genuine. Three were found to be unsatisfactory. Formal samples of the three were taken on subsequent occasions, when they were found to be genuine.

During the year the dairies, milkshops, and cowsheds have been inspected, and have generally been found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Bridlington Borough.—“The quality of the milk generally is good. It is to be hoped a periodic prosecution will assist in maintaining the high standard and also remind milk purveyors of the duty they owe to the general public.

Accompanied by the Inspector, I have visited several of the cowsheds; in a few cases the cows were very dirty, and the attention of the owner was drawn to this defect.

Cottingham Urban District.—“The milk, taking it on the whole, is of good quality, and sufficient in quantity.

There are 59 cowsheds registered.

They are mostly in a good state of repair, but there are several that require drastic alterations, and these are in the hands of the Inspector of Nuisances.

Filey Urban District.—“The dairies, milkshops, and cowsheds have been regularly inspected during the year, and no serious complaints have had to be made.

Most of the milk supplied for the town is brought in from outside. The quality of the milk is very good.”

Hessle Urban District.—“Convictions were obtained for selling skimmed milk largely adulterated with water, and also new milk which contained an excessive amount of dirt. A fine of 10 guineas and costs was imposed in the former case, and of 2 guineas and costs in the latter.”

Hornsea Urban District.—“The milk supply of the district has been uniformly good.

There are 15 dairies on the register, keeping an aggregate of 98 cows.

63 visits of inspection have been made.

Defects were found in seven cases, which have all been remedied.”

Norton Urban District.—“There are eight cowkeepers, and four purveyors of milk registered.

The premises have been inspected frequently, and are kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

One cow was notified as suffering from tuberculosis of the udder. It was inspected by the County Veterinary Inspector, who gave a negative diagnosis.”

Pocklington Urban District.—“The premises of the nine cowkeepers and purveyors of milk have been systematically inspected during the year. 20 visits in all have been made.

There are 59 cows kept. None of these have been found to suffer from tuberculosis.

The cans, and utensils for the milk, and the place in which milk is kept are clean and in good order.

In my opinion the premises are in a good sanitary state.

There is every reason to suppose that the milk supply for the district is clean and wholesome.”

Withernsea Urban District.—“There are twelve purveyors of milk, three dairies, and two cowsheds on the register.

The cowsheds were inspected four times during the year and were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Samples of milk are periodically taken and submitted to the Public Analyst by an Inspector of the County Council.”

Beverley Rural District.—“The cowsheds and dairies are inspected and are subject to regulations. They are kept clean and are in a sanitary condition.

Bridlington Rural District.—“In this district there are between 60 and 70 persons engaged in the business of cow-keeping and milk selling.

The premises are inspected during the year. In most cases they have been maintained up to a good standard, and the cattle, for the most part, kept in a good condition.

As far as practicable the animals were inspected, but this is a duty which should be in the hands of a veterinary expert.

Driffield Rural District.—“There are 35 dairies and cowsheds on the register, containing 159 cows. They have been frequently visited during the year, but no special defects were reported.

I should like to see a systematic and periodic examination of all milch cows in the district made by a Veterinary Surgeon with a view of detecting Tuberculosis, for it is chiefly through the use of infected milk that children are attacked with abdominal Tuberculosis.”

Escrick Rural District.—“Twenty-four visits have been made to the dairies and cowsheds by the Sanitary Inspector.

He found some of the cowsheds deficient in light and ventilation; otherwise they are fairly satisfactory.”

Howden Rural District.—“There are 31 registered cowkeepers.

Their premises have been frequently inspected.

In 15 cases sundry improvements were required to be carried out, and these were done.”

Patrington Rural District.—“42 cowsheds are registered, and each of these were visited twice during the year.

The sanitary condition of these have very greatly improved of late years.”

Pocklington Rural District.—“There are 7 cowsheds registered ; These contain 38 cows.

They have been systematically inspected, and are in good sanitary order.

The drainage has also been much improved and many of the floors of the cow-houses are well cemented.

The cans and utensils for the reception of milk, and the place in which these utensils are kept were clean and in good order.

I found no cause whereby milk could become contaminated.”

Riccall Rural District.—“There are six cowkeepers registered.

The premises are in a fair condition and well kept.

In several the means of ventilation provided might be more used.”

Sculcoates Rural District.—“The whole of the milk supply is produced within the district.

213 visits have been made to the cowsheds in the district, and they have been maintained in good order. Many of them are supplied with water from the Council’s mains.”

Sherburn Rural District.—“The supervision of the dairies and cowsheds has been carried out as in previous years. The conditions are fairly satisfactory, but still far from ideal.”

Skirlaugh Rural District.—“Owing to the fact of the recent appointment of the Inspector, and his newness to the district, there has not been much work carried out in connection with the dairies and cowsheds. There is no doubt that many improvements are necessary to ensure a wholesome milk supply in this district.”

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.**TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1913**

Beverley Borough.—No cases were reported during 1913.

Bridlington Borough.—“Cows suffering from Tuberculosis are now inspected by the County Authority.

Two cases occurred in the Borough. One cow was found to be suffering from Tuberculosis with emaciation, and another from Tuberculosis of the Udder. In neither case did the animal supply milk for human consumption.”

Cottingham Urban District.—“Four animals were slaughtered. In one case the animal was found to have been suffering from Tuberculosis of the Udder, and in three cases the animals were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis associated with emaciation.”

Driffield Urban District. — No cases were reported during 1913.

Filey Urban District.—No cases were reported during 1913.

Hedon Borough.—No cases were reported during 1913.

Hessle Urban District.—“Two cows found to be suffering from Tuberculosis with emaciation were slaughtered.”

Hornsea Urban District. — No cases were reported during 1913.

Norton Urban District. — No cases were reported during 1913.

Pocklington Urban District.—No cases were reported during 1913.

Withernsea Urban District.—No cases were reported during 1913.

Beverley Rural District.—“Seven reports were received under the Tuberculosis Order of 1913 from various parts of the District. No case of human Tuberculosis has been traced to infection from animals.”

Of the seven cows reported, two were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Udder, and five from Tuberculosis with emaciation.

Bridlington Rural District.—“Seven reports were received of cases of Bovine Tuberculosis. Six of the cases were amongst cows. One of them suffered from Tuberculosis of the Udder, and five from Tuberculosis with Emaciation.”

The seventh case was that of an ox which was found to be suffering from Tuberculosis with emaciation.

Driffield Rural District.—“Cases of Tuberculosis in milk cows occasionally come to my notice through the Police.

There were three in 1913. All were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis with emaciation, and were slaughtered.

They were in three separate parishes, and only one cow belonged to a dairy which was registered for the sale of milk.”

A steer, found to be suffering from Tuberculosis with emaciation, was also slaughtered.

Escrick Rural District.—“Under the Tuberculosis Order of 1913 four animals were reported from this District — 3 were suffering from Tuberculosis of the Udder, and 1 from Tuberculosis with emaciation.”

Howden Rural District.—17 animals (12 cows, 3 heifers, 1 ox, and 1 calf) were slaughtered during 1913 under the Tuberculosis Order of 1913.

With the exception of a cow found to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Udder, all the animals were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis with emaciation.

Norton Rural District. — No cases were reported during 1913.

Patrington Rural District.—One cow was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order as suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation.

Pocklington Rural District.—“Under the Tuberculosis Order of 1913, seven cows, two heifers, two steers, seven oxen, one calf, and one bull were all slaughtered, being found to suffer from tuberculosis with emaciation.”

Riccall Rural District.—“Under the Tuberculosis Order two cows have been reported—one of Tuberculosis of the Udder at a dairy farm, and one of Tuberculosis with emaciation.”

Sculcoates Rural District.—“Five cows were slaughtered during 1913. Two were suffering from Tuberculosis of the Udder and three from Tuberculosis with emaciation.”

Sherburn Rural District.—“One cow was slaughtered during 1913 under the Tuberculosis Order as suffering from Tuberculosis with emaciation.”

Skirlaugh Rural District.—“One cow and two oxen were slaughtered during 1913 under the Tuberculosis Order of 1913 as suffering from Tuberculosis with emaciation.”

“OTHER FOODS: Unsound food and food inspection; sanitary condition of premises where foods are prepared, stored or exposed for sale. Meat inspections, disease in meat, and condition of slaughterhouses. Action under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, taken or needed. Action under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875. Number of carcases and parts of carcases condemned for tuberculosis.”

Beverley Borough.—“The butchers’ shops, slaughter houses, market halls, and foreign market shops have all been inspected.

The carcases of five beasts, and parts of five others, two pigs, and one sheep, were destroyed, being unfit for human consumption.

All the beasts seized were tubercular, except one, which was emaciated.

There have been many other slight cases of localized tuberculosis in beasts where the affected part only was destroyed.

Food Analysis—72 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst. 29 of these were taken informally. 42 were taken formally. 62 of the total number were found to be genuine; 10 were unsatisfactory. 6 of the latter were samples of Milk.

In three cases the Vendor was prosecuted and fined.”

Bridlington Borough.—“32 samples of Milk have been taken and submitted to the County Analyst. 6 of these samples were taken “informally.” With one exception all the samples were declared by the County Analyst to be “Genuine.”

12 samples of Milk were taken for the purpose of determining the amount of dirt present. The amount found present varied from one part to three parts per 100,000.

20 samples of Milk were also submitted for bacteriological examination, for the purpose of determining whether the Bacillus of Tuberclie was present. The result in every case was negative.

The 20 samples contained Milk from 179 cows, of which 102 were within the area of the Borough, and 77 from the Rural District.

Four samples of Ice Cream were also submitted for analysis.

Two were either quite satisfactory or fairly satisfactory; one of the others was considered to be made under dirty conditions.

The Sanitary Inspector from his inspection of the premises considered that the impurities were due to the neglect of boiling the cloths which were used in the daily washing of the cans.

There are 20 slaughterhouses on the Register, either registered or licensed, to which 30 visits have been paid.

These visits have been made both during the day and during the evening, as in the Summer the work of slaughtering goes on in the evening.

The class of meat killed is of good quality, and I can say without hesitation that I have not seen a screw beast all the time I have been in Bridlington. There is, however, a lot of beef (the hindquarters) coming into the Town during the Season which does not get examined. It will be seen from the foregoing that the only method by which the proper inspection can be carried out is by building a Public Abattoir.

Portions of beef, mutton, fish, fruit, and vegetables were either seized or given up and destroyed."

Cottingham Urban District.—"There are 10 slaughterhouses registered. They are well supplied with water, and are suitable for the purpose."

Filey Urban District.—"The Bakehouses and Slaughterhouses have been regularly inspected and found to be well kept and clean.

We have not found any diseased meat or food in our inspections during the year."

Hornsea Urban District.—"Meat and Vegetables are produced in the immediate neighbourhood, and are of good quality. There has been no case of disease which could be traced to our food supply."

Norton Urban District.—"The slaughterhouses consist of two licensed slaughterhouses; One registered, and one licensed for the slaughtering of sheep and pigs only.

All meat has been inspected and found to be of good quality."

Pocklington Urban District.—"The analysis of food and drugs is carried out by the County Council.

The six slaughterhouses in the district are all registered. They have been systematically inspected. They are clean, sanitary, and well kept.

There has been no evidence of Tuberculosis in meat in any slaughterhouses in the district."

Withernsea Urban District.—"There are four slaughterhouses on the Register.

They were inspected on several occasions and found in a satisfactory condition.

No Meat was condemned as being tuberculous.

The Inspector has not a special Certificate for Meat Inspection."

Bridlington Rural District.—“The slaughterhouses in the district have all been kept in a wholesome and excellent order during the year, in compliance with the Bye-laws.”

Pocklington Rural District.—“The slaughterhouses, butchers’ shops, and bakehouses, are thoroughly inspected, and on the whole are kept thoroughly clean.

The Sanitary Inspectors do not hold special certificates for meat inspection, but no carcases have been found to give rise to any suspicion of tuberculosis.”

Sculcoates Rural District.—“The old established slaughterhouses are registered, and the new ones licensed.

They are frequently inspected, together with meat, by the Sanitary Inspector, who qualified some years ago as an Inspector of Meat.

Recently, at a farm in Sutton, two cases of Anthrax occurred. The cause of death of the first animal was not suspected to be Anthrax, but two days afterwards another animal died, when the cause of the illness was found to be Anthrax.”

FOOD INSPECTION AND SALE OF FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT.

The following is a Summary of the Reports of the Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts, 1875—1899, for the year ended 31st March, 1914, shewing in the East Riding of Yorkshire number of samples adulterated and the amount of Penalties inflicted by the Justices :—

Articles analysed.	No. of Samples taken.	Adul- terated.	No. of Prosecu- tions	Penalties.			Remarks.
				Fines. £ s d.	Costs. £ s d.		
Almonds, Oil of	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brandy	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butter	38	1	..	..	..	..	..
Castor Oil	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cod Liver Oil	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camphorated Oil	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camphor	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Capsicum, Tincture of..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cream (Informal)	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoa (Informal)	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eucalyptus Oil	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gin.....	39	4	3 0 7 0	3 9 0	..	..	..
Ginger, Powdered	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
do. Tincture of ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gregory Powder.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glycerine	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juniper, Oil of	6	1	1 0 10 0	0 0 4 0	..	..	..
Lard	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laudanum	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lemon, Oil of	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquorice Powder ...	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lime Water.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milk (Formal).....	218	24	17 11 0 0	10 9 4	..	..	..
do. (Informal)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Magnesia, Powdered ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
do. Light.....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
do. Heavy	3	3	1 0 10 0	1 12 0	..	..	..
do. Milk of	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard	6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Articles analysed.	No. of Samples taken.	Adul. terated.	No. of Prosecu- tions.	Penalties.			Remarks.		
				Fines. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.				
Nut Gall Ointment ..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Olive Oil	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oatmeal	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ointment, Zinc	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paregoric	8	2	2	0 1 0	0 3 0	..	..	..	..
Pepper	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quinine, Citrate of....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quinine Pills	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Sulphate of)									
Rhubarb, Tincture of..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rum	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrup, Golden	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soda, Sulphate of	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Squills, Syrup of	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santal, Oil of	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seidlitz Powder	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sulphur, Milk of	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treacle	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whisky	41	1	1	0 10 0	0 3 0	..	..	..	..
(Wine) Ipecacuanha ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yeast.....	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	721	41	25	12 18 0	16 0 4				

The following is a Summary of the work done during 1913 under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act within the Borough of Beverley :—

	Samples.	Number taken.	
New Milk	33	
Butter	6	
Lard	2	
Cream	1	
Pepper	2	
Camphorated Oil	1	
Strawberry Jam	2	
Sauce	1	
Black Currant Jam	1	
Pearl Barley	1	
Raspberry Jam	1	
Sweet Nitre.....	1	
Coffee	1	
Tinned Salmon	1	
Potted Lobster	1	
Baking Powder	1	
Rice	1	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Samples taken by Inspector of Food and Drugs.	57	
do. by Inspector of Nuisances of New Milk (for Public Health)...	15	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total Samples.....	72	

72 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst.

29 were taken informally.

43 were taken formally.

62 of the total number were found to be genuine.

10 were unsatisfactory—6 of these were samples of milk.

In 3 cases the Vendor was prosecuted and fined.

Bridlington Borough.—32 samples of milk, and 66 samples of food, drugs, and spirits were taken and submitted to the County Analyst. The results are included in the above table which shows the year's work for the whole County.

Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912.

All samples of milk were examined for Preservatives, and none were detected.

No samples of cream were submitted for analysis during 1913.

Beverley Borough.—“33 samples of Milk were examined for the presence of a preservative, and one sample of Cream. No preservative was found in any of the samples.

Cream sold as Preserved Cream.—Inquiries showed that no preserved Cream was sold in Beverley.”

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Beverley Borough.—“Under the Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework Regulations 182 inspections have been made.

11 defects were found relating to unsuitable sanitary accommodation, want of cleanliness, and other nuisances.

Amongst the Home Workers 16 lists were received from employers of Outworkers engaged in making wearing apparel.”

Cottingham Urban District.—“There are 29 workshops. They have been visited and found in a good sanitary condition, having sufficient air space, and no overcrowding.”

Norton Urban District.—“There are 16 workshops registered.

All have been inspected regularly, and found in a clean and satisfactory condition.”

Withernsea Urban District.—“There are five Factories, and twelve Workshops in the District.

They have been inspected twice during the year, and their condition was found to be satisfactory.”

Beverley Rural District.—“Five cases requiring action to be taken under the public Health Act have occurred. The result in each case was satisfactory.”

Bridlington Rural District.—“ Those workshops to which the sanitary provisions of the Factory Acts apply have been maintained in a condition suitable to the requirements of the Act.”

Driffield Rural District.—There are 109 workshops in the District. The majority of these are occupied by Tailors, Joiners, Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, and Saddlers. They have all been visited during the year, and little fault has been found with them.”

BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY.

*H. L. Munro, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (land and inland water) ... 2,411**Population in 1911 13,654**Population estimated to the middle of 1913 ... 13,670*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1913	Average rates for the 10 years 1901-10
Births	303	22·01	26·4
Deaths	192	13·9	16·1
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	66	.....	123
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·29	.....	1·3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1·08	.....	1·1
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	·21	.....	—
Respiratory	1·2	.....	2·02
Cancer	1·7	.....	1·0

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	2	.....	41
Diphtheria	12	.....	22
Erysipelas	8	.....	12
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17	.....	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	17	.....	—
Puerperal Fever	1	.....	—
Poliomyelitis	3	.....	—

BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON.

*A. K. Jarratt, M.B., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (land and inland water) ... 2,700**Population in 1911 14,334**Population estimated to the middle of 1913 ... 14,940*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1913	Average rates for the 10 years 1901-10
Births	250	16·7	22·0
Deaths	212	14·1	15·6
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	76	.....	129
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·19	.....	0·9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·57	.....	1·07
Other forms of Tuberculosis	·26	.....	—
Respiratory	1·7	.....	1·8
Cancer	1·3	.....	1·2

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	45	.....	24
Diphtheria	4	.....	19
Erysipelas	4	.....	8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16	.....	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	6	.....	—

BOROUGH OF HEDON.

*J. Soutter, M.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (land and inland water) .. 303**Population in 1911 1,171**Population estimated to the middle of 1913 ... 1,200*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1913	Average rates for the 10 years	1901-10
Births	30	25·2	.....	24·7
Deaths.....	18	15·1	.....	15·1
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births .....	—	—	.....	93
Principal Epidemic Diseases .....	—	—	.....	1·3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	—	—	.....	0·92
Other forms of Tuberculosis	·84	—	.....	—
Respiratory	1·6	—	.....	1·2
Cancer	·84	—	.....	1·19

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	3	.....	2
Diphtheria	1	.....	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	.....	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	2	.....	—

COTTINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

*G. H. Watson, L.S.A., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (land and inland water) .. 8,690**Population in 1911 4,648**Population estimated to the middle of 1913 ... 4,750*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1913	Average rates for the 10 years	1901-10
Births	125	26·1	.....	23·9
Deaths	67	14·0	.....	13·6
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	143	—	.....	136
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·62	—	.....	1·0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·62	—	.....	0·93
Other forms of Tuberculosis	·62	—	.....	—
Respiratory	1·6	—	.....	2·3
Cancer	1·6	—	.....	1·03

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	2	.....	12
Diphtheria	3	.....	1
Erysipelas	7	.....	22
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12	.....	—

DRIFFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

G. Burgess, M.B., Medical Officer of Health.

<i>Area in acres (land and inland water) ..</i>	4,980
<i>Population in 1911</i>	5,676
<i>Population estimated to the middle of 1913 ...</i>	5,656

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

Number	Average rates for the		
	1913	10 years	1901-10
Births	121	21·2	23·9
Deaths	93	16·3	16·4
Death-Rate among Infants under year of age per 1,000 births	148	.....	104
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·88	.....	0·9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·88	.....	1·4
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	·35	.....	—
Respiratory	2·6	.....	1·8
Cancer	1·7	.....	1·4

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	2	.....	9
Diphtheria	5	.....	2
Erysipelas	2	.....	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	.....	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	2	.....	—

FILEY URBAN DISTRICT.

J. T. Haworth, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health.

<i>Area in acres (land and inland water) ..</i>	800
<i>Population in 1911.....</i>	3,228
<i>Population estimated to the middle of 1913 ...</i>	3,270

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

Number	Average rates for the		
	1913	10 years	1901-10
Births	48	14·6	24·2
Deaths	36	10·9	13·3
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	41·8	.....	117
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·30	.. ..	1·12
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·61	.....	0·64
Respiratory	1·5	.....	1·9
Cancer	·91	.....	0·7

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Erysipelas	1	.....	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	.....	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	1	.....	—

HESSLE URBAN DISTRICT.

The Hessle Urban District was formed by order of the Local Government Board in April, 1899. Estimated population at that time was 3,500.

J. Molineux, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (land and inland water) .. 2,111

Population in 1911 5,319

Population estimated to the middle of 1913 .. 5,703

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1913	Average rates for the 10 years 1901-10
Births	95	16·7	23·8
Deaths	61	10·7	10·9
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	84	.....	73
Principal Epidemic Diseases .....	—	.....	1·15
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·52	.....	1·00
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	·52	.....	—
Respiratory	1·5	.....	1·4
Cancer	1·2	.....	0·75

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	2	.....	14
Diphtheria	1	.....	—
Enteric Fever	1	.....	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	.....	—
Erysipelas	3	.....	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	.....	—

HORNSEA URBAN DISTRICT.

H. D. Johns, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (land and inland water) .. 2,918

Population in 1911 3,024

Population estimated to the middle of 1913 .. 3,160

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1913	Average rates for the 10 years 1901-10
Births	56	17·6	20·3
Deaths	36	11·7	15·7
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	125	.....	98
Principal Epidemic Diseases .....	—	.....	0·78
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·31	.....	1·15
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	·63	.....	—
Respiratory	1·26	.....	0·93
Cancer	·94	.....	1·08

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	3	.....	5
Diphtheria	20	.....	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	.....	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	.....	—
Erysipelas	2	.....	—

NORTON URBAN DISTRICT.

R. H. F. Bostock, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (land and inland water) .. 2,564

Population in 1912 3,990

Population estimated to middle of 1913 4,000

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—
Average rates for the
Number 1913 10 years 1901-10

Births 107 26·7 28·9

Deaths 59 14·7 15·7

Death-Rate among Infants under 1
year of age per 1,000 births 130 110

Principal Epidemic Diseases ·25 1·17

Pulmonary Tuberculosis ·75 1·12

Other forms of Tuberculosis ·75 —

Respiratory 2·7 2·39

Cancer ·50 1·12

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria 7 —

Erysipelas 7 7

POCKLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT.

The Urban District of Pocklington was formed by order of the Local Government Board in 1893. The population then was 2,577. In October, 1901, 106 houses and 442 population were transferred to the Urban District from the Parish of Barmby-on-the-Moor, in the Pocklington Rural District.

A. F. A. Fairweather, M.B., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (land and inland water) .. 2,564

Population in 1911 2,556

Population estimated to the middle of 1913 ... 2,550

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—
Average rates for the
Number 1913 10 years 1901-10

Births 58 22·7 26·7

Deaths 54 20·1 16·8

Death-Rate among Infants under 1
year of age per 1,000 births 155 144

Principal Epidemic Diseases 2·3 2·18

Pulmonary Tuberculosis — 0·71

Other forms of Tuberculosis 0·78 —

Respiratory 3·9 2·74

Cancer — —

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1 —

WITHERNSEA URBAN DISTRICT.

The Withernsea Urban District was formed by order of the Local Government Board in 1898. The population then was 1,300. In October, 1911, the population of the District was increased by 114 from the Parish of Owthorne, in the Patrington Rural District.

A. E. Sproule, L.R.C.P., etc., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (land and inland water) .. 832

Population in 1911..... 2,384

Population estimated to the middle of 1913... 2,500

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1913	10 years	Average rates for the 1901-10
Births	29	11·6	.....	17·8
Deaths	22	8·8	.....	15·4
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	69	.....	92	
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·4	.....	0·48	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1·2	.....	2·19	
Respiratory	2·0	.....	1·30	
Cancer	·8	.....	1·0	

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	2	.....	1
Erysipelas	3	.....	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	.....	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	.....	—
Scarlet Fever	8	.....	—
Enteric Fever	2	.....	—

BEVERLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

Wilson Ranson, F.R.C.S.E., etc., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (land and inland water) .. 77,753

Population in 1911 11,627

Population estimated to the middle of 1913 .. 11,700

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	1913	10 years	Average rates for the 1901-10
Births	247	21·8	.....	21·2
Deaths	120	10·1	.....	12·4
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	85	.....	120	
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·33	.....	0·7	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·93	.....	0·53	
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	·33	.....	—
Respiratory	·93	.....	1·4	
Cancer	·42	.....	0·53	

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED.

Scarlet Fever	4	.....	27
Diphtheria	7	.....	8
Enteric Fever	5	.....	5
Erysipelas.....	6	.....	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	.....	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	10	.....	—

BRIDLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT.

W. A. Wetwan, M.R.C.S., etc., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (land and inland water) .. 60,000

Population in 1911..... 7,743

Population estimated to the middle of 1913 .. 7,854

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

		Average rates for the	
	Number	1913	10 years 1901-10
Births	168	21·3	24·5
Deaths	101	12·8	12·8
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	89	.....	100
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·38	.....	1·01
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·76	.....	0·61
Respiratory	1·1	.....	1·34
Cancer	1·1	.....	0·89

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	3	.....	12
Erysipelas	3	.....	3
Scarlet Fever	26	.....	11
Measles	70	.....	45
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	.....	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	4	.....	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....	1	.....	—

DRIFFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.

T. Sanctuary, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (land and inland water) .. 106,419

Population in 1911..... 12,109

Population estimated to the middle of 1913.. 12,136

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION--

		Average rates for the	
	Number	1913	10 years 1901-10
Births	270	22·2	23·7
Deaths	164	13·5	13·8
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	118	.....	111
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·82	.....	1·0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·49	.....	0·79
Other forms of Tuberculosis	·40	.....	—
Respiratory	1·48	.....	1·86
Cancer	·98	.....	1·0

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	8	.....	48
Diphtheria	9	.....	15
Enteric Fever	4	.....	14
Puerperal Fever	1	.....	—
Erysipelas.....	1	.....	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	14	.....	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	9	.....	—
Measles	4	.....	—

ESCRICK RURAL DISTRICT.

*Alwyn Raimes, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (land and inland water)...* 30,292*Population in 1911.....* 5,872*Population estimated to the middle of 1913 ...* 5,872

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

Number	Average rates for the		
	1913	10 years	1901-10.
Births	103	17·5	23·2
Deaths	54	9·2	11·9
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	68	.....	86
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·68	.....	0·65
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·17	.....	0·72
Other forms of Tuberculosis	·17	.....	—
Respiratory	1·02	.....	1·5
Cancer	1·19	.....	0·74

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	9	.....	21
Diphtheria	26	.....	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	.....	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	2	.....	—

HOWDEN RURAL DISTRICT.

*R. B. Brown, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (land and inland water) .. 70,179**Population in 1911 12,636**Population estimated to the middle of 1913... 12,710*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	Average rates for the	
	1913	10 years	1901-10.
Births	278	21·8	25·7
Deaths	160	12·5	15·6
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	57	.....	118
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·15	.....	1·07
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·94	.....	0·9
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	·15	.....	—
Respiratory	1·02	.....	2·0
Cancer	1·3	.....	0·95

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	25	.....	32
Diphtheria	34	.....	28
Enteric Fever	5	.....	7
Erysipelas...	3	.....	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	.....	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	8	.....	—

NORTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

*W. V. Shaw, M.D., etc., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (land and inland water) .. 60,048**Population in 1911 5,814**Population estimated to the middle of 1913... 5,829*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	Average rates for the	
	1913	10 years	1901-10
Births	123	21·0	23·1
Deaths	63	10·7	11·7
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	81	.....	112
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·17	.....	0·89
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1·19	.....	0·64
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	·85	.....	—
Respiratory	1·7	.....	1·78
Cancer	·68	.....	0·77

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	16	.....	16
Diphtheria	1	.....	—
Erysipelas.....	2	.....	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	.....	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	9	.....	—

PATRINGTON RURAL DISTRICT.

*W. H. Coates, M.A., M.B., L. San. Sci., &c., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (land and inland water)* 61,350*Population in 1911* 7,128*Population estimated to the middle of 1913..* 7,170

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

		Average rates for the	
	Number	1913	10 years 1901-10
Births	160	22·4	23·8
Deaths	67	9·3	13·6
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	50	.....	100
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·28	.....	0·69
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·56	.....	0·91
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	·14	.....	—
Respiratory	·42	.....	1·5
Cancer	·84	.....	0·99

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	41	.....	14
Diphtheria	3	.....	20
Erysipelas	17	.....	13
Enteric Fever	3	.....	—
Poliomyelitis	1	.....	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	.....	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	12	.....	—

POCKLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT.

*A. F. A. Fairweather, M.B., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (land and inland water) ..* 108,101*Population in 1911* 11,277*Population estimated to the middle of 1913..* 11,304

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

		Average rates for the	
	Number	1913	10 years 1901-10
Births	253	22·3	23·8
Deaths	149	13·1	13·6
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	102	.....	118
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·51	.....	1·13
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·35	.....	0·62
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	·51	.....	—
Respiratory	2·0	.....	2·1
Cancer	1·2	.....	0·8

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Diphtheria	2	.....	6
Measles	3	.....	—
Erysipelas	3	.....	8
Scarlet Fever	18	.....	—
Enteric Fever	4	.....	—
Puerperal Fever	1	.....	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	.....	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	6	.....	—

RICCALL RURAL DISTRICT.

B. Stedman, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (land and inland water) .. 18,073

Population in 1911 3,277

Population estimated to the middle of 1913 .. 3,500

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

Number	Average rates for the		
	1913	10 years	1901-10
Births	100	28·5	26·5
Deaths	44	12·6	14·4
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age, per 1,000 births	80	.....	87
Principal Epidemic Diseases	0·86	.....	1·19
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	—	.....	0·97
Other forms of Tuberculosis	·28	.....	—
Respiratory	·28	.....	1·47
Cancer	·57	.....	0·94

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	5	.....	9
Puerperal Fever	1	.....	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	.....	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	.....	—

SCULCOATES RURAL DISTRICT.

*S. H. Johnson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (land and inland water) .. 20,873**Population in 1911 7,885**Population estimated to the middle of 1913 .. 8,150*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

		Average rates for the	
	Number	1913	10 years 1901-10.
Births	175	21·3	19·6
Deaths	90	10·9	10·9
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age, per 1,000 births...	85	.....	101
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·24	.....	0·75
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·24	.....	0·69
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	·12	.....	—
Respiratory	1·4	.....	1·21
Cancer	·72	.....	0·76

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	11	.....	19
Diphtheria	3	.....	11
Erysipelas	5	.....	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	.....	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	3	.....	—

SHERBURN RURAL DISTRICT.

*H. T. Hollings, L.R.C.P., Medical Officer of Health.**Area in acres (land and inland water) .. 21,078**Population in 1911 2,254**Population estimated to the middle of 1913 .. 2,300*

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

		Average rates for the	
	Number	1913	10 years 1901-10.
Births	75	32·2	27·6
Deaths	41	17·8	12·13
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age, per 1,000 births....	40	....	109
Principal Epidemic Diseases .....	—	....	0·27
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	·86	.....	0·54
Respiratory	2·1	.....	1·6
Cancer	1·7	.....	·94

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	15	.....	7
Diphtheria	1	.....	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	.....	—

SKIRLAUGH RURAL DISTRICT.

H. C. Simpson, L.M.S.S.A., Medical Officer of Health.

Area in acres (land and inland water) .. 66,966

Population in 1911 7,162

Population estimated to the middle of 1913 .. 7,202

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION—

	Number	Average rates for the	
		1913	10 years 1901-10
Births	164	22·7	24·5
Deaths	96	13·3	12·6
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	97	.....	102
Principal Epidemic Diseases	·55	.....	1·09
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·41	.....	0·73
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1·3	.....	—
Respiratory	2·08	.....	1·38
Cancer	·69	.....	0·71

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—

Scarlet Fever	6	.....	21
Diphtheria	5	.....	17
Erysipelas.....	4	.....	4
Enteric Fever	1	.....	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	.....	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	.....	—

TABLE III.
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913, and the 5 previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 net Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 net Deaths	Number	Rate, 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1908	152,004	3549	23.3	2211	14.6	201	111	378	106	2143	14.0
1909	153,007	3466	22.6	1985	12.9	192	126	283	84	1919	12.6
1910	154,010	3451	22.4	2081	13.5	211	131	322	95	2001	12.9
1911	155,037	3483	22.4	2160	13.9	221	140	392	112	2079	13.4
1912	156,105	3351	21.6	1854	11.2	230	170	250	74	1914	12.27
1913	157,066	3338	21.2	2039	12.9	235	195	293	87	1999	12.7

TABLE IV.

Birth and Death Rates for the Administrative County and for the several Urban and Rural Districts in the Riding during the year 1913.

DISTRICT.	Population.		Birth and Death Rates per 1000 of the Population.						Death Rate among Infants under 1 year of age, per 1000 births.
	Census, 1911.	Estimated 1913.	Births.	Deaths.	Corrected Death Rate.	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Respiratory Diseases.	
Administrative County....	154768	157066	21·2	12·7	11·0	0·41	0·64	1·51	87
Municipal Boroughs & Urban Districts	59878	61339	19·9	13·8	12·08	0·38	0·71	1·82	95
Boro. of Beverley	13654	13760	22·01	13·9	11·81	0·29	1·08	1·2	66
,, Bridlington....	14334	14940	16·7	14·1	12·52	0·19	0·57	1·7	76
,, Hedon	1171	1200	25·2	15·1	11·78	0·0	0·0	1·6	0
Urban Districts—									
Cottingham	4648	4800	26·1	14·0	12·90	0·62	0·62	1·6	143
Driffield	5676	5656	21·2	16·4	13·16	0·88	0·88	2·6	148
Filey	3228	3270	14·6	10·9	9·68	0·30	0·61	1·5	41
Hessle.....	5319	5670	16·7	10·7	10·01	0·0	0·52	1·5	84
Hornsea	3924	3168	17·6	11·7	10·85	0·0	0·31	1·26	125
Norton	3990	4000	26·7	14·7	13·58	0·25	0·75	2·7	130
Pocklington	2556	2550	22·7	20·1	16·25	2·3	0·0	3·9	155
Withernsea	2384	2500	11·6	8·8	8·14	0·4	1·2	2·0	69
Rural Districts—	94890	95727	22·0	12·0	10·31	0·43	0·60	1·31	83
Beverley	11627	11700	21·8	10·1	9·01	0·33	0·93	0·93	85
Bridlington	7743	7800	21·3	12·8	11·34	0·38	0·76	1·1	101
Driffield	12109	12136	22·2	13·5	11·52	0·82	0·49	1·48	118
Escricks	5872	5872	17·5	9·2	8·42	0·68	0·17	1·02	68
Howden	12636	12710	21·8	12·5	10·45	0·15	0·94	1·02	57
Norton	5814	5829	21·0	10·7	9·50	0·17	1·19	1·7	81
Patrington.....	7128	7170	22·4	9·3	7·42	0·28	0·56	0·42	50
Pocklington	11277	11304	22·3	13·1	11·12	0·51	0·35	2·0	102
Riccall	3277	3500	28·5	12·6	9·83	0·86	0·0	0·28	80
Sculcoates	7885	8180	21·3	10·9	9·91	0·24	0·24	1·4	80
Sherburn	2254	2300	32·2	17·8	16·92	0·0	0·86	2·1	40
Skirlaugh	7162	7200	22·7	13·3	11·15	0·55	0·41	2·08	97

TABLE V.

1913.

Birth-Rates; Death-Rates from all Causes; among Infants under 1 year; from Principal Epidemic Diseases, Phthisis, Respiratory Diseases, and Cancer.

	Administrative County.	Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	England and Wales (Rural Districts)
Birth-Rate	21·2	19·9	22·0	22·2
Death-Rate	12·7	13·8	12·0	12·1
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year (per 1000 births)	87	95	83	96
Death-Rate from Principal Epidemic Diseases..	0·41	0·38	0·43	
,, ,, ,, Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	0·64	0·71	0·60	
,, ,, ,, other forms of Tuberculosis..	0·37	0·38	0·37	
,, ,, ,, Respiratory Diseases	1·51	1·82	1·31	
,, ,, ,, Cancer	1·08	1·30	0·95	

TABLE VI.
Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1913, in the URBAN Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO DISTRICTS AT SUBJOINED AGES.										DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT. (AT ALL AGES).									
	All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards	Beverley.	Bridlington.	Cottingham.	Driffield.	Filby.	Hedon.	Hesle.	Hornsea.	Norton.	Pocklington	Withernsea.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
All Causes (Certified	841	116	28	15	28	25	85	172	372	192	212	67	93	36	18	52	36	59	54	22
Uncertified	9	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	5	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Scarlet Fever....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup.....	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Influenza	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	6	..	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).....	44	..	1	1	4	6	19	12	1	15	9	3	5	2	..	3	1	3	..	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	12	..	2	4	3	2	1	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	11	2	1	..	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	3	2	..	1	..
Cancer, malignant disease.....	80	..	..	..	1	1	8	35	35	24	20	8	10	3	1	7	3	2	..	2
Rheumatic Fever	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Meningitis	4	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	115	..	..	..	1	4	11	28	71	28	19	7	15	8	5	9	7	8	9	..
Bronchitis	63	7	2	..	1	..	4	15	34	8	13	3	8	2	2	7	3	7	7	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	37	9	4	1	..	1	8	5	9	9	8	4	4	2	..	2	1	3	3	1
Other diseases of respiratory organs	12	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	5	..	5	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....	17	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	2	2	2	..	..	1	1	3	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	10	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	..
Alcoholism	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's disease..	30	..	1	..	1	1	2	10	15	9	6	2	4	..	1	..	2	4	1	1
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition..	5	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility & Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	57	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	9	9	..	..	2	6	7	3	2
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	16	5	..	1	1	..	1	6	2	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Suicide	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other Defined Diseases	261	17	8	2	7	4	20	43	160	40	91	13	26	15	2	27	5	17	19	6
Diseases ill-defined or unknown..	43	4	2	..	..	..	1	4	32	28	3	5	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	850	117	29	15	28	25	86	174	376	192	212	67	93	36	18	61	36	59	54	22

TABLE VII.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1913, in the RURAL Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO THE DISTRICTS AT SUBJOINED AGES.										DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES).										
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up- wards	Beverley	Bridl'gt'n	Driffield	Escrick	Howden	Norton	Patingt'n	Pockl'gt'n	Riccall	Scleotes	Sherburn	Skirlaugh
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All Causes	1148	175	35	25	43	49	97	189	535	120	101	164	54	160	63	67	149	44	90	41	95
Certified	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Uncertified	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	7	1	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Whooping Cough	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	8	1	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	16	..	..	1	..	4	2	2	7	..	1	1	..	6	..	2	1	..	2	2	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	59	..	..	1	3	15	24	13	3	11	6	6	1	12	7	4	4	..	3	2	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	16	3	5	2	5	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	1	2	1	..	..	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	20	6	1	2	7	1	2	..	1	1	..	2	1	2	2	..	4	..	1	..	7
Cancer, malignant disease	91	..	..	..	..	1	5	40	45	5	9	12	7	17	4	6	14	2	6	4	5
Rheumatic Fever	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Meningitis	7	3	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
Organic Heart Disease	136	2	..	..	2	3	10	33	86	14	7	12	6	17	10	18	16	7	9	6	14
Bronchitis	71	8	2	..	1	..	3	6	51	4	7	11	1	5	3	2	13	..	10	2	13
Pneumonia (all forms)	51	6	8	7	1	..	5	11	13	7	..	7	5	6	7	1	9	1	4	3	1
Other diseases of the respiratory organs	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	22	14	2	1	1	..	..	1	3	3	..	4	1	2	1	..	5	2	1	..	3
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	7	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	32	..	..	..	2	1	2	11	16	5	..	5	1	3	3	5	2	..	2	2	4
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	70	69	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	11	2	3	5	2	14	5	7	..	4
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	38	3	1	2	2	8	10	7	5	5	7	6	4	3	1	2	..	..	3	3	4
Suicide	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Defined Diseases	380	49	7	5	7	8	18	51	235	48	52	26	4	70	15	19	57	11	34	15	29
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	79	9	..	1	..	1	3	3	62	..	45	16	5	..	1	..	11	1	..	..	..

MADIE HILL

Chances of success are best if the design is kept simple during testing.

TABLE VIII.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1913, in the URBAN
Districts of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED AT DIFFERENT AGES.—YEARS										TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.										
	At all ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up- wards	Beverley	Brid- lington	Cot- tinghamshire	Dinmfield	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Morston	Norton	Pock- erton	With- ness	Yar- thorpe	Totals
Small-Pox . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) .	56	..	13	35	4	4	..	..	12	4	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Erysipelas	37	..	1	1	7	8	11	9	8	4	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Scarlet Fever	69	..	17	45	4	2	..	..	2	46	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Typhus Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Relapsing Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plague . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poliomyelitis	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Other forms of	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Measles . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	278	..	46	101	47	55	19	10	60	76	24	16	5	9	18	31	14	1	24	278	

TABLE IX.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913 in the RURAL Districts of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED AT DIFFERENT AGES.—YEARS										TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.										
	At all ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up- wards	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Escaricke	Howden	Norton	Patrington	Pocklington	Riccall	Selby	Sherburn in Elmet	Skirlaw and Whitby	Total
Small-pox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	94	1	20	49	6	9	..	..	7	3*	9	26	34	1*	3	2	..	3	1	5*	94
Erysipelas	44	..	2	1	2	13	12	5	6	3*	1	..	3	2*	17	3	..	5	..	4*	44
Scarlet Fever	184	1	26	98	6	6	1	..	4	26*	8	9	25	16*	41	18	5	11	15	6*	184
Typhus Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	22	..	..	4	4	10	1	2	5	..	4	..	..	5	..	3	4	..	..	1*	22
Relapsing Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Plague . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poliomyelitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	104	..	3	12	29	34	19	7	11	7	14	3	29	8	1	8	2	11	4	6	104
Other forms of	68	6	3	27	14	12	5	1	10	4	9	2	3	9	12	6	1	3	..	4	68
Measles	77	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	70*	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	77
Totals	598	9	55	195	65	86	38	15	43	114	50	40	104	36	78	45	9	33	20	26	598

* No ages given.

TABLE X.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.
Deaths from Stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of age.

(Urban Districts).

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filey	Hedon	Hesle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea
All Causes	Certified.....	35	5	6	11	57	25	18	9	8	117	20	19	18	18	2	..	8	7	14	9	2
	Uncertified .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	7	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Congenital Malformations	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	18	1	1	4	24	2	1	..	..	27	5	6	1	4	..	..	2	..	8	1	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, & Marasmus.	3	3	1	3	10	8	2	3	1	24	3	3	2	5	..	..	2	6	..	1	2	..
Atelectasis	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	4	..	1	1	6	6	..	..	1	13	3	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3
Gastritis	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Laryngitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis.....	..	..	1	2	3	2	2	2	..	9	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	3	8	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
Suffocation, overlaying .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	6	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Totals.....	35	5	6	11	57	25	18	9	8	117	20	19	18	18	2	..	8	7	14	9	2	

TABLE XI.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.
Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of age.

(Rural Districts).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year	Beverley.	Bridlington.	Driffield.	Escrick.	Howden.	Norton.	Petlington.	Poeklington.	Riccall.	Sculcoates.	Sherburn.	Skirlaugh	
	All Causes	Certified	8	5	8	83	27	33	26	7	175	21	15	32	7	16	9	8	26	8	15	3	15
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	6	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Enteritis	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	2	..	8	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	4	2	..	..	6	2	..	2	..	..	10	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	2	2	..	..
Premature Birth	31	3	..	1	35	4	..	..	..	..	39	11	2	3	1	3	1	1	10	..	3	..	4
Atrophy, Debility, & Marasmus	7	1	2	2	12	5	6	2	2	2	27	..	1	8	3	4	3	..	3	2	2	1	..
Atelectasis	7	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	..
Injury at Birth	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Convulsions	6	1	1	2	10	7	7	2	1	27	..	5	9	..	..	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	3
Gastritis	2	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	4	..	10	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlaying	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes	2	1	..	..	3	3	4	3	..	13	5	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Totals	62	8	5	8	83	27	33	26	7	176	21	15	32	7	16	9	8	26	8	15	3	16	176

TABLE XII.

SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT AND PREMISES INSPECTED DURING 1913.

	URBAN DISTRICTS.										RURAL DISTRICTS.																	
	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filey	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Escrick	Howden	Norton	Patrington	Pocklington	Riccall	Sculcoates	Sherburn	Skirlaugh					
Dwellinghouses inspected	46	329	263	380	229	300	1333	930	90	96		944	180	1631	130	145	.	33	179	182	348	75	365					
do. Disinfected after cases of ordinary infectious disease....	14	90	8	10	..	3	14	9	9	..		13	14	14	21	47	10	15	16	4	18	8	6					
do. disinfected after cases of phthisis	12	10	..	7	4	..	6	2	2	3		..	..	6	..	4	1	2	3	..	..	3	3	
do. Condemned as unfit for habitation	46	2	..	7	..	1	..	..	57	..		1	1	..	4	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
do. Found overcrowded	8	9	2	6	..	1	..	4	35	..		3	..	3	1	2	..	2	3	4	..	2	6					
Dwellinghouse yards paved	17	77	69	6	17	..	11	18	2	21		18	6	25	4	8	..	5	38	11	3	..	..			
New houses built	10	82	14	5	5	..	34	6	1	4		11	11	9	13	13	..	12	7	28	..	1	11					
Number of notices served (formal and informal)	71	271	..	94	229	32	122	84	50	13		85	70	77	40	292	..	51	130	14	3	13	50					
Number of notices complied with.....	58	196	..	94	203	17	105	75	48	9		83	48	72	22	276	..	46	120	11	3	7	prac. all					
Number of nuisances found	151	1160	359	7	45	18	90	84	90	99		108	43	77	76	265	..	114	164	40	130	9	50					
Number of nuisances abated.....	133	1099	359	7	45	18	90	75	88	67		13	16	72	22	249	..	89	196	37	115	5	prac. all					
Defective privies and ashpits remedied	22	9	69	84	83	8	15	38	5	7		7	..	..	..	145	..	..	36	6	6	5	10
New ashpits made .....	..	..	..	11	1	..	6	..	..	..		7	..	..	..	12	..	..	17	4	..	..	..		
Privies converted to W.C.'s	59	138	2	4	19	..	4	2	..	6		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..			
do. do. pail closets	6	..	4	10		11	4	95	..	40	22	10	14	3	6				
Ashpits covered.....	4	..	2	..	1	..	4		7	1	9	..	1	12	6				
New W.C.'s	4	82	..	12	23	..	37	8	8	7		3	6	27				
No. of Defective house drains found	94	108	19	5	18	2	11	31	9	..		46	14	9	..	44	..	47	25	4	13	4	4					
," Drains trapped or disconnected..	3	75	16	..	..	..	4	15	3	..		62	..	..	4	11	..	29	29	20	5	2	2
," New drains laid.....	..	16	..	58	..	5	37	6	4	7		16	8	2	4	2109	..	12	19	22	..	..	20			
," Drains re-laid	74	140	..	4	16	..	5	5	..	..		7	6	sev'rl	4	..	..	10	13	3	4041	..	..			
," Drains better ventilated	11	61	5	..	10	..	1	2	3	2		8	..	..	..	1	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	
," Cesspools removed	3	17	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..		1	..	..	4	48	..	19	1	..	11	..	..			
New cesspools made.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		9	..	..	..	33	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Nuisances from animals abated	4	4	3	8	..	..	..	3	..	..		3	17	..	1	5	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	
WATER SUPPLIES—																												
Houses newly supplied from water mains	82	All houses are supplied by the Council's mains	25	18	5		36	7	11	34	2	1	28	..	1	..				
New wells made .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4
New bore wells made	1	2	1				
Wells closed, water unsafe	1				
Samples of water sent for examination	26	2	27	2	1	12	..	6				
Water certificates granted for new houses in Rural districts	5	..	27	10			
Dairies and Cowsheds—																												
No. on Register	42	33	59	20	6		25	67	35	14	31	..	42	7	6	90	33	27			
No. of Cows	198	161	..	122		160	..	159	276	178	38	39	1100	40		
Visits to Cowsheds	408	108	226	184	12	sev'rl	136	80	63	64		..	66	1	..	24	62	..	84	17	18	213	
do. Dairies	348	..	10	7	7	3		51	2	4	..	1	62	..	2	4	10		
Defects found	1	..	3	10	7	7	3		2	4	..	1	14	..	3	3	2	10		
do. remedied	1	7	7	3		2	4	..	1	14	..	3	2		
Slaughter Houses—																												
No. on Register	16	20	10	10	6	4	6	4	4	5		..	10	..	6	23	..	1	14	7	11	
Visits to	2184	530	220	24	144	sev'rl	312	27	208	20		..	20	..	6	23	1	34	28	79
Common Lodging Houses—				</td																								

TABLE XIII.
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

Summary of the Annual Reports for 1913 of the Medical Officers of Health.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	285	15	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	937	28	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	75	4	—
Total	1297	47	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	24	24		
Want of ventilation	3	3		
Overcrowding	—	—		
Want of drainage of floors	4	4		
Other nuisances	10	10		
Sanitary accommodation			3	
insufficient	16	13		
unsuitable or defective	18	13		
not separate for sexes	3	3		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	1	1		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (ss. 97 to 100)	4	4		
Other offences	—	—		
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	83	75	3	

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work. (1)	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.				Number of Inspections of Out-worker's premises. (10)		
	Lists received from Employers		Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils				
	Twice in the year (2)	Once in the year (3)	Outworkers (4)	Outworkers (5)	Outworkers (6)	Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists. (7)	Failing to send lists (8)
Wearing Apparel—							
(1) making, &c.	17	32	2	3	—	—	1
(2) cleaning & washing..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pea Picking	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Total	18	34	3	4	—	—	2

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number (2)		
Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.		
Beverley Borough.....	115	Bridlington	35
Bridlington ,,,	151	Driffield	109
Hedon ,,,	—	Escricks	—
Cottingham Urban	12	Howden	23
Driffield ,,,	66	Norton	20
Filey ,,,	—	Patrington	24
Hessle ,,,	67	Pocklington	39
Hornsea ,,,	16	Riccall	—
Norton ,,,	16	Sculcoates	33
Pocklington ,,,	49	Sherburn	3
Withernsea ,,,	12	Skirlaugh	33
		Beverley—No figures are given.	
	504		319

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1)	Number (2)
<i>Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—</i>	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	6
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector (Notified by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5))	17
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	17
Other	—
<i>Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—</i>	
Certificates granted during the year	1
In use at the end of the year	3

TABLE XIV.
Rainfall Returns, 1913.

Station.	Height of Rain Gauge above Sea Level.	Observer.	Total Rain-fall.	Number of days on which one-tenth of an inch or more of rain fell.	Average rainfall over a series of years.
Hull	6 feet	The Meteorological Soc.	20·49	179	24·29 for 8 yrs.
Hempholme	11 ,,	Mr. W. Evans	18·68	175	26·60 ,,, 4 ,,
Spurn Head.....	27 ,,	The Meteorological Soc.	18·0	163	19·77 ,,, 8 ,,
Filey	44 ,,	A. V. Machin, Esq. ..	20·18	174	28·91 ,,, 5 ,,
Lowthorpe	63 ,,	Mr. F. K. Hawes	20·50	186	25·60 ,,, 8 ,,
Rise	73 ,,	W. Bethell, Esq.....	20·89	163	—
Driffield	76 ,,	Mr. W. E. Lovel.....	21·13	144	26·57 ,,, 8 ,,
Scampston	100 ,,	W. H. St. Quintin, Esq.	23·40	183	28·36 ,,, 6 ,,
Dunnington	110 ,,	Miss E. Hildyard	19·75	194	—
South Cave	125 ,,	Mr. W. Gray	19·63	187	25·92 ,,, 6 ,,
Malton	139 ,,	Mr. M. B. Slater	17·38	82	26·25 ,,, 5 ,,
Drewton	145 ,,	J. G. Atkinson-Jowett, Esq	19·72	184	27·40 ,,, 4 ,,
Dalton Holme	150 ,,	Mr. J. P. Jobling	21·30	174	24·78 ,,, 8 ,,
Beverley (E.R. Asylum)	175 ,,	Dr. Archdale	22·00	191	26·95 ,,, 8 ,,
Warter	230 ,,	Miss A. Coxon.....	21·52	165	29·9 ,,, 40 ,,
Birdsall.....	425 ,,	The Right Hon. Lord Middleton	24·69	182	—
Thixendale	425 ,,	Miss Whitehead	25·93	193	29·98 ,,, 14 ,,

I take this opportunity of thanking those named above for their kindness in forwarding to me month by month their observations of the rainfall.

